THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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FEDERAL FACTS.

THE GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES.

What Schurz Thinks of the Military as Indian Guards—Withdrawing th Postal Cars—How Much It Will Save—Departmental News—The Gossip of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The joint committee, having under consideration the proposed transfer of the Indian bureau from the civil to the military department, heard the views of Secretary Schurz this morning. In commencing his remarks, the secretary disclaimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian service under the interior department, and said in this connection that no branch of the department's business is so troublesome and thankless. If it was not that he considered it best for the service and government generally that the management of the Indian affairs should remain where it is, he would be the last one to advocate it. He thought that the Indians were entitled to humane treatment at the hands of the American citizens, and that could only be tendered through the processes of civilization, education and kind treatment. This, he said, in his judgment, the military were not fitted to promote. The secretary quoted at considerable length from the report of the Sioux commission, signed by Generals Sherman, Terry, Augur and others, setting forth in effect that if peace with the Indians was required the management of their affairs should be placed under the civil department of the government. Now, said he, I agree with these gentlemen on this point. There are a great many officers of the army who have excellent ideas about Indian affairs, but it is another thing to bring into practical effect the military arm of the government. He did not consider them gifted with the patience and labor it required. Place the hoe in the Indian's hand and teach him how to use it.

The secretary, continuing his remarks, stated that he did not believe that such military officers as Sheridan, Sherman and others desired war, but the subordinates, who had reputations to make, were not so keen for peace, especially with the Indian race. "Army officers," he said, "in reply to a question of General Hooker, who had been in charge at several Indian agencies, "had been very faithful and efficient. Their duties were however in connection with the unsettled state of affairs and not with a view to civilizing the Indian." In concluding he advised the placing of the troublesome Indians on reservations under martial law and of increasing the number of the police force from 450 to 1,000 or 1,200. This force, the secretary said, was very reliable and had rendered good service.

Senator Blaine says that the reason he did not call up this week his resolution providing for an investigation of the recent elections is because of the absence of half a dozen republican senators whom he desires to be present when the vote is taken. The absentees are Senators Conkling, Jones of Nevada, Hoar and Sargent, and one or two others who were in the senate chamber yesterday for the first time this session.

Postmaster-General Key to-morrow will send a letter to the speaker of the house of representatives, foreshadowing a discontinuance of the postal-car service in parts of the country on the first day of January next, unless congress shall, in the meantime, make an appropriation to continue it. The total appropriation for railway mail transportation during the current fiscal year will fall short of meeting the cost of the existing railway service of all descriptions by about half a million of dollars. The cost of the postal car system is about 4 million dollars per annum, and the entire withdrawal of the postal cars from the first of January to the thirtieth of next June will, therefore, effect a saving of five hundred thousand dollars and bring the expenditure for extra transportation within the total appropriation for the fiscal year.

The committee appointed by the senate to inqure into the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the enrolled copy of the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last session organized to-day and issued subpœnas for a number of witnesses to be examined to-morrow. The committee to-day received from Representative Atkins the report made to him concerning this matter by the secret service division of the treasury. It directs suspicion towards several persons, but furnishes no chain of proof.

CAPITAL EXPENSES.

The Washington correspondence of the Graphic says that last June congress called upon the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement of all money spent by the government since its origin in the District of Columbia. This statement has been prepared by Mr. Bailey of the warrant division, and is full of interesting figures. The total expenditures for what may be called permanent improvements, including original expenditures, the cost of repairs, furnishing and keeping in orde the public institutions iu Washington are as follows:

The capitol	$17,185,691 13
The patent office	13,197,908 19
The treasury department	7,062,904 41
Streets and avenues of Washington	5,975,294 98
The state department	4,989,948 21
Loans, etc., to the District of Columbia	4,927,299 80
Benevolent institutions	1,732,448 92
Penal institutions	4,418,329 89
Water-works	4,000,822 16
Naval department (including yard)	3,899,136 04
Department of agriculture	3,174,192 70
Smithsonian institution	2,305,420 36
Postoffice department	2,124,504 69
War department	2,044,060 42
Parks and public grounds	1,826,357 33
The executive mansion and grounds	1,640,449 90
The library of congress	1,575,847 24
Bridges, etc	1,280,568 12
The botanic garden	722,813 88
Works of art, paintings, statuary—Corcoran gallery	602,569 18
Canals	527,418 83
Miscellaneous	350,540 05
Fire department (building, engines, etc.	109,299 60
Courts	78,468 82
Total	$92,112,395 87

The total represents the amount of money the government has invested in the District of Columbia, not including the items named, none of which, under the statutes, is taxable. The government owns all the streets, avenues, alleys, parks and public grounds in Washington, and is proprietor of about one-half the acreage of the city. In lieu of taxes it annually provides one-half of the money required to support the district government.

The money expended for works of art seems enormous, but $125,000 of it is invested in the Corcoran art gallery in a peculiar way. When the war broke out Corcoran sympathized with the south and went to Europe. The art gallery which bears his name had been erected, but not occupied. The government seized it and used it during the war. When Corcoran came home in 1865, he brought suit for rent, and $125,000 was paid him, with the stipulation that it should be a part of the endowment of the gallery. The other investments for art have been very extravagant. There are many good pieces and many poor ones in the possession of the government, but in almost every case extravagant prices have been paid while the purchase made for other reasons than the artistic excellence of the article. For instance, the hideous nude statue of Washington, which stands opposite the east front of the capitol, cost $42,170 74. The equestrian statue of Scott, at the intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, which is perhaps the best of its kind in the city, cost the enormous sum of $77,000. The equestrian statue of Washington, which stands at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue, K, and Twenty-second streets, cost $58,270, and Clark Mill's statue of Jackson, which occupies Lafayette square, opposite the executive mansion, cost $28,442. The marble figure of Lincoln, which stands on a marble shaft in front of the city hall, cost $15,000, and the wretched statue of Rawlins, which stands down on the river-bank, surrounded by negro cabins, cost $13,000.

The ridiculous groups of Columbus and the frontiersman's family on the east portico of the capitol cost—the former $55,000 and the latter $32,000. The historical paintings by Jonathan Trumbull in the capitol rotunda cost $32,000, and Healy's collection of presidential portraits cost $8,500, which was as good an investment as any made. Another good investment was the $60,000 spent in frescoing the capital corridors and committee rooms. Brady's collection of photographs of distinguished men cost $25,000.

It appears that Major L'Enfant, the Frenchman, who planned the city of Washington in 1792, received only $1,394 for his services, while Walter, the architect who designed the capitol building, got $20,000. It cost $48,338 88 to remove the seat of government to Washington in 1800.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Collector Marks, of New Orleans, who arrived here last night, was at the executive mansion. There is considerable comment in political circles as to the changes of the New Orleans officials. It is believed that the senate will take early action on the recent mint appointments there.

The Burial of Bishop Wilmer.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—The remains of the late Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, in charge of Revs. J. F. Girault, H. H. Waters, John Percival and W. P. Kramer, of the diocese of Louisiana, and two sons of the deceased reached here last midnight from New Orleans. The funeral services were held to-day at Christ (Episcopal) church. A large number of clergymen were present, including nearly all the Episcopal rectors of this city and a number from various parts of the state, and from New York and elsewhere. Services were read by Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, a relative of the deceased bishop, Rev. W. Watkins, rector of Christ church, Rev. Campbell Fair, rector of Ascension church, and Rev. Dr. Hoff of Towsontown. The remains were interred at Greenmount cemetery, in the family lot. Bishop Whittingham, of this diocese, was unable to be present on account of feeble health.

The National Trotters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The board of review of the national trotting association concluded its labors last night. They decided to hold their meeting on the second Monday in May, in Chicago.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of six to convene at the call of the president or secretary at times between now and the next meeting, to consider any cases submitted to them and report the facts to the next meeting, of the board. The secretary's report shows 153 parks in the association. The financial exhibit showed in the treasury on the 1st of November, 18.8, $7,948 60; deduct estimated demands to January 1, $2,000. The following decisions were rendered by the board this morning: C. L. Bailey, of Midway, Ky., against the Kentucky trotting and horse breeders' association, being an application for third money. The board held that the rules of the board must be strictly adhered to and not stretched in any way. Aldine shall have the first and third money, under the ruling, as he was distanced in one heat. In the famous case of McGuigon, jr., an exparte appeal for the removal or expulsion of the matter of "Small Hope," the board ordered that if McGuigon shall present to the president a petition, supported by such testimony as satisfactory to the president's mind, he shall have the power to grant in this case temporary reinstatement until the next meeting of the board.

The Italian Debate.

ROME, December 6.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, Minister Zanardelli declared that the government would not object to special measures against the internationalists, if it proved necessary and sanctioned by the legislature, but he believed the existing laws were sufficient. Carroli spoke, concurring with his colleague. Both were warmly applauded. The opposition deputies Sorrentino, Bonghi and Puecent declared that though not satisfied, they would not bring forward any hostile resolutions. Paterroste and Minyhetti, however, submitted motions hostile to the government.

A Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, December 6.—The strike at the stock yards continues. This morning Arman & Co., learning that their men proposed to quit work, immediately discharged them and hired others. Seven y-five thousand hogs are on sale at the yards, and the Transit company have notified all railroads that they will take no more at the place of consignment until further notice, there being no accommodation for them. There is no probability of the strikers getting their terms. It is reported that the men are only waiting for some advances from their employers, when they will go back at the old terms.

The Impression in Vienna.

LONDON, December 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says: "The ministerial crisis at Constantinople has produced a very unfavorable impression here. Khereddin Pasha, the new grand vizier, is one of Austria's bitterest adversaries. He urged the sultan to forcibly resist Austrian occupation of Turkish territory. He is regarded here as an unscrupulous schemer, capable of hastening Turkey to ruin. A change of ministry is said to be mainly attributable to Russian intrigues."

The Commercial Convention.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The commercial convention yesterday after adopting a series of resolutions with a view of promoting our trade with the West Indies, and Central and South America, adjourned sine die.

The committee on the memorializing of congress met and appointed Hon. Phillip Pendleton, of West Virginia, chairman, and B. E. Linham, of Iowa, secretary. A full committe will meet in Washington, January second.

As Usual.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PANAMA, November 24.—A private telegram, dated Lima, November 16th, announces the assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, formerly president of Peru, and latterly president of the senate, and was entering the senate. The event was not altogether unexpected. During his administration he was particularly severe on those who, from any cause, fell under his displeasure.

About the Cow.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The attendance at the dairy fair was not so good to-day as yesterday, but many strangers were present. At a meeting this afternoon, a committee was appointed to make the organization a permanent one, and to hold a meeting in some city in the union. The prizes will be awarded to-morrow. So far the fair has been successful.

O'Leary's Walk.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—O'Leary had made 337 miles up to last night, when he retired for his midnight rest, leaving him 63 miles to accomplish before 11 o'clock to-night. He appeared in excellent physical condition.

A Tabled Resolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The constitutional convention tabled a resolution requesting the California senators and representatives to support Congressman Stephens's bill granting subsidy to the Texas Pacific road.

Peaceful Development.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 7.—A semi-official statement is published to the effect that the prevailing feeling in Moscow favors the policy of a peaceful development.

Seriously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a very sad and probably fatal accident happened to Willie Preston, eldest son of Senator Joseph W. Preston, at the Kimball house. While playing on the stairway that leads from the third arcade to the second, he fell over the railing to the floor beneath, a distance of about fifteen feet. In the fall his head struck the point of one of the steps, and when picked up it was found that his skull was badly fractured. When lifted from the floor he was perfectly insensible and remained in that condition nearly all of the remainder of the afternoon.

Immediately after the accident Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland was summoned. The injured child was sleeping at last accounts, and it was not possible to arrive at anything definite as to the ending of the accident. The coming forty-eight hours will determine the extent of the wound. In addition to the fracture of the skull, it is thought that the injured child has internal injuries of a serious nature. Willie is a bright little child, and was quite a favorite with the guests of the Kimball. We hope that the worst has been realized, and that the injuries will not prove as serious as they might have been.

—The lateness of the hour prevents our giving an account of the musical recital at Beethoven hall last night. A full criticism will appear in our Sunday issue.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE NEW POLICY UNDER DISCUSSION

An Animated State of Feeling Among the British Politicians—The Opposition to the Ministry—A Dissolution of Parliament Again Foreshadowed

LONDON, December 6.—The London correspondent of the Edinburg Scotsman says: In influential quarters it is believed that an arrangement with Russia for the settlement of the Central Asian question is on the tapis, and that it is likely to assume the form of partition of Afghanistan. And furthermore says the agents of the conservative party have issued a circular advising the tory managers in the country to be prepared for the eventuality of a general election.

Lord Cranbrook, secretary of state for India, in the house of lords, and Hon. Edward Stanhope, under secretary of state in the house of commons, will, on Monday, move the identical resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That her majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces, charged upon the Indian revenues, to be dispatched against the ameer of Afghanistan, this house consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations, which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of her majesty's Indian possessions."

This does not imply that the burden of war will ultimately fall wholly or partially on India.

The resolution does not raise that issue. It is framed in compliance with the act of 1858, which provided that, except when preventing or repelling invasion, or under other sudden and urgent necessity must have consent of both houses of parliament, and must be obtained before any part of revenues of India can be applied to defray the expenses of any military operation beyond the frontier of India. The foregoing concurrent resolution will raise the whole question of the government's policy in both houses of parliament. The question of a distribution of the burdens of war is being left for future decision.

In the house of commons this afternoon, Whitbread, liberal member for Bedford, gave notice that he would offer a resolution disapproving the Afghanistan war, and asking the appointment of a day for its discussion. Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, said he could not postpone the discussion of the government resolution, fixed for Monday next. Upon this announcement of the chancellor, Lord Hartington appealed to the government to give place to Whitbread's resolution.

Mr. Gladstone supported Hartington's appeal, Mr. Stafford Northcote stating that the government's motion not necessarily meaning to charge all the costs of the war to India, he could not consent to adjourn the discussion.

Mr. Chamberlain, the radical member from Birmingham, gave notice of an addition to Whitbread's motion, attacking the alleged unconstitutionality of the government's proceedings relative to Afghanistan.

The Times, in a leading article this morning on last night's debate in parliament, says: For the last month or two our columns have been crowded with language more indignant and protests more vehement than is often read against the i policy and iniquity of the proceedings of the government. Parliament has met, and indignation has an opportunity to express and justify itself, but its only results are two very tame debates, in which the most responsible parties say they have not had time for definite judgment on the subject. If Lord Granville and Lord Hartington are inconsistent, their inconsistency was in one respect of a very happy character. Both stated distinctly that the emergency having arisen, they would give their influence to furnish the government all the means that might be necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion. As responsible statesmen, they recognize there is no othercourse now open to us, and they have thus assured practical unanimity in the counsels of the nation. The main result of the debate is to show that the vehement opposition, which has been threatened to the policy of the government, cannot be maintained, although much light may be thrown upon the subject by subsequent discussions. The general verdict of yesterday is not likely to be altered. The first victory of the war and practical acquiescence of parliament thus happily coincides, and we may augur well for the future of our new policy.

The opposition speakers strongly urged the inconsistency of discussing the motion on a subsidiary point concerning the Indian revenues before Whittbread's motion, which raises a question of the whole policy of the government. Stafford Northcote ultimately yielded, and agreed to postpone the report on the address until Monday, when it is the first subject to be discussed. Whitbread's resolution was moved as an amendment thereto. Hartington gave notice of the intention of himself and followers to support Whittbread's resolution.

Mr. Bourke, under foreign secretary, stated that the foreign office had received no confirmation of the alleged address of General Kauffmann to the ameer of Afghanistan in connection with the presentation of the sword.

Stafford Northcote said that the reference in the dispatch of Lord Lytton, as to the possibility of a direct understanding between England and Russia for wiping out Afghanistan could only be regarded as the personal opinions of the viceroy as to the possible result of the ameer's policy. This was no ground for supposing that it refers to a direct or formal proposal.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Bank Failures, Death Sentences, Lawlessness and General Wickedness.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—The run on the Eutaw Savings bank, which commenced two days since, was continued to-day. On yesterday, sixty-seven thousand, and to-day fifty thousand dollars have been drawn out by small depositors. The bank yesterday kept open two hours after the usual time for closing, to pay those presenting checks. To-day it was kept open until five o'clock. It is one of the most solid banking institutions in the city, and is fully able to pay all depositors. The officers and directors, who have the entire confidence of the business community, declined any outside assistance, saying they are prepared to meet all demands. The deposits in the bank amount to over five millions of dollars, the greater portion of which is invested in government bonds, and other securities, readily convertible. The run was caused by a feeling of distrust, which followed the recent suspension of the United German Savings bank. The depositors drawing to-day are mostly females having small accounts.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—A special dispatch states that John P. Murray, a prominent lawyer of Gainesboro, Tenn., who has been endeavoring to negotiate a compromise between the government and the "wild catters" of that region, has written a letter to Collector Woodcock expressing the hope that the outlawry differences would soon be settled in a manner merciful to the violators of the law and in accordance with the dignity of the government.

Collector Woodcock replies that nothing prevents general compromises except with those who violently resisted the authority, but it was the attitude of some of the state courts that he was unwilling to recommend a compromise until the state courts either conceded the jurisdiction of the United States courts to try United States officers for alleged offenses against the state law while in the discharge of their duty, or in some way show a disposition to meet the United States officers half way on the question of compromise. He states that there are now 400 capiases out against illicit distillers. These deputies have in thirteen months destroyed 1,500 illicit distilleries and arrested 350 moonshiners.

TROY, N. Y., December 6.—D. J. Vail, president of the defunct Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday.

S. R. Claxton, wool merchant, has been robbed of $20,000 in bonds and securities. Payment has been stopped.

LONDON, December 6.—The Derby cotton mill at Bolton has been burned. One hundred mill operatives are out of employment.

It was reported on the stock exchange this afternoon that the West of England and South Wales District bank, having its head office at Bristol, is in difficulty.

BREMEN, December 6.—The steamer Lena, from Savannah, is aground in Weser. The tugs have gone to her assistance.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—The police, early this morning, arrested Henry Goddar and Rufus Heymes, they having just delivered the body of a negro girl to the Miami medical college. Heymes, who appeared to be a new man in the business, was drunk, and talked freely. As a result the police took the case and exposed the resurrectionists, consisting of five persons—two white men, two women (one the widow of Cunningham, of former notoriety in this business) and a negro woman. They talked freely of their experience in this business.

GALVESTON, December 6.—The News' San Antonio special says the Austin stage was halted near Marion by two masked men. W. C. Parsons and J. H. Chandler, both St. Louis commercial travelers, were robbed of about $60. The mail was rifled, but nothing extracted.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—A Walla Walla special says that two Umatilla Indians, convicted of murdering settlers in the late Indian war, were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, January 2.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—The Times' special says that Moses Long and George Carter were fatally injured, and a man named Matthews seriously hurt, by the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry at Cumberland river shoals, near Somerset, Ky., last evening.

MONTREAL, December 6.—Bowen, under sentence to be hanged here to-day, escaped from Sherbrooke jail.

COLUMBUS, O., December 6.—A large boiler used at Hayden's rolling-mill exploded this afternoon while a number of workmen were standing around. The explosion killed Richard Berry, aged 16, his head being blown from his body. Richard Freeman, a boy aged 18, was terribly scalded and bruised, and died in a few minutes after being taken from the ruins of the boiler-house. William Louis, aged 17, was badly and, it is feared, fatally injured. George Bell had his head cut open by fragments of the boiler, but he may recover. John Trainor was terribly scalded and otherwise badly injured. Mick McCarty, a furnace boy, was also badly injured. The boiler was made of quarter-inch iron, and was about thirty feet long, and had been in use for some years. No reason is given for the explosion, and it is claimed there were three gauges of water in it when the explosion occurred. The explosion burst the boiler at the steam drum, tearing the metal into strips. A twenty-foot section was thrown through a frame building, thence across a wide street and through a ten inch brick wall, and finally struck a large apple tree and fell in a yard 200 feet from its starting point. All the mill buildings in the neighborhood of the boiler-house are a wreck. A farmer named Newman, who was unloading scrap-iron near the boiler-house, was thrown some distance by the explosion. Both legs were broken, and he was otherwise seriously cut by flying missiles.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Augusta Circuit	4	Eastern Circuit	25
Middle Circuit	9	Atlanta Circuit	72
Ocmulgee Circuit	17	Total	138
Brunswick Circuit	11		

ATLANTA, GA., December 6, 1878.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 15. and 16. (argued together.) Carter, ex, et al. vs. Hillahan et al, and Augusta factory et al vs. Carter ex, et et al. Equity, from Richmond. Barnes & Cumming, for plaintiff in error, in first case; for defendants in second; F. H. Miller, for defendants in first case; for plaintiffs in second. T. H. Gibson, M. P. Carroll, Jno. T. Shumate, for defendants in both cases. Not finally argued.

Pending argument of Mr. Shumate, court adjourned to 10 o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met yesterday morning at the usual hour and was in session the entire day. The case of Phillips vs. Block was called. Some of the evidence was heard and the trial of the case discontinued at the request of the plaintiff who wished to procure additional evidence before submitting the case to a jury. The case will come up for trial at an early day.

Five cases of the teachers of the Orphans School vs the trustees of the Georgia State Lottery were called. As the cases were all alike, the case of MRS. BACON, one of the teachers, was made a test case and was taken up for trial. The case was a suit brought against the trustees for her salary as teacher during a portion of the year 1877.

The entire amount involved in the five cases is about eleven hundred dollars, and the decision of the one called up for trial was to be made a basis of settlement for all of them. The plaintiff held that she had sued as teacher, and had not been paid for her services, and that the trustees should pay the amount sued for. The defendants held that by the act of the legislature of February, 1876, the lottery was to expire and go out of existence during that year, consequently the trustees could not be held responsible for the money sued for; and besides this that during the year 1877, the lottery was run by Ben. Wood, of New York. The trial of the case shortly after the opening of it was suspended until the coming week, when the constitutionality of the act of the legislature of 1876 will be argued before the judge and his decision taken in the case. This case, when argued, will unearth some rich developments as to the management of the orphans' school said to be run by the Georgia state lottery.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Tramps are numerous in and around Nashville.

—Mississippi state university is well patronized.

—Low land in Galveston county, Texas, sells for $30 per acre.

—The Lingard combination are drawing crowded houses at Sherman, Texas.

—Austin, Texas, slaughtered over 1,000 turkies to celebrate thanksgiving day.

—Over eighty persons left Lonaconing, Md., last week for the west.

—Thrall's History of Texas will soon be issued from the press.

—The cotton soindles in the north are estimated at 9,900,000, and in the south at 600,000.

—John Morris, of Logan county, Ky., killed forty birds in as many consecutive shots.

—During the prevalence of the yellow fever in Memphis 745,000 rations were issued to 88,022 persons.

—The city council of Paducah, Kentucky, are opposed to lighting the streets of the city with gas.

—Commencing in 1871, the people of Mississippi have had elections every year, eight in all.

—The opera house in Opelika, Alabama, will be finished about the twentieth of December.

—The number of oyster catchers, boatmen and openers in Virginia is put down at 10,000 men.

—The legislature of Arkansas will convene at Little Rock on the thirteenth January, 1879.

—Thirty-four marriage licenses were issued in the city of Memphis during the past week.

—The New Orleans mint will start operations about the 15th of December, and will coin about one million of dollars per month.

—A Milam (Texas) farmer gathered 20,000 pounds of seed-cotton from fourteen acres of land, out of which he ginned eighteen bales of cotton.

—The yellow fever kept the circus from visiting New Orleans this season. Only one heard from and he sent five hundred dollars for the benefit of the sufferers.

—Speaking of a "no fence law," a South Carolina paper says: "It costs this county annually over one hundred thousand dollars to keep forty thousand dollars' worth of old hogs and cows out of our fields."

—The marquis's troubles are beginning. The Irish Catholic organ at the seat of government refers to that part of the oath which he took on assuming the duties of the governor-generalship in which it is declared that no prelate has any spiritual jurisdiction in the dominion as an insult to the loyal Catholics of Canada. It denies that the queen has any "right to assume spiritual authority or superiority in Canada," and further says that "no Catholic could express unbounded loyalty to her majesty" after such an oath has been taken.

THE OLD DOMINION.

VIRGINIA'S BATCH OF SENSATIONS.

The Legislature to Investigate the Reynolds Matter—Agitating a Constitutional Convention—The Late Riot at Kempsville—The Ringleaders Banished from the State.

RICHMOND, December 6.—In the senate today General Bradley Johnson introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth in detail the facts connected with the trial of the Reynolds brothers, two negroes in Patrick county, in this state, for murder, and the subsequent action of Judge Rivers, of the United States district court for the western district of Virginia, in awarding a warrant of habeas corpus that the state court had refused to allow negroes to sit on jury, and taking said prisoners from the custody of the shiriff of said county. The resolution provides for the appointment of a special committee of five senators and seven members of the house to examine and consider the subject, and to inquire how far such exercise of jurisdiction by said United States judge is warranted by the constitution and the laws of the United States, and if such action be unwarranted and contrary to the rights reserved to this commonwealth, or the people thereof, to report such mode and measure of redress and manner of preventing a repetition thereof as may be necessary and advisable. In this connection it would be well to state that no other steps have been taken in the matter except that the governor has sent for reports in the case, and other information, which will be submitted to this committee.

The second auditor submitted to the senate to-day a statement giving full information.

True bills were found by the grand jury of Princess Ann county against the negroes who were engaged in a riot at Kempsville, on election night. The counsel for the defense asked a nolle prosqui and it was entered in all the cases on conditions that the ringleaders, Noah Lamb and Willis Hodges, would leave the state never to return, which was agreed to by the court. Lamb and Hodges promised to leave the state to-day. The latter was a member of the constitutional convention in 1869. He will go to Brooklyn.

The second auditor submitted to the senate to-day a statement giving full information in relation to the state's indebtedness, in which the total debt proper is summed up at $29,367,958, held as follows: By citizens and corporations in Virginia, $8,000,000; in other states of the union, $13,000,000, and the remainder in Europe.

In the house a resolution was adopted a structure the finance committee to inquire and report whether the present state of Virginia is liable for the whole debt of the old state of Virginia, which includes that portion set apart as the West Virginia government. Another resolution was adopted inquiring as to the expediency of changing the constitution so as to relieve the state from imposing a tax for the support of the free schools, and making the duty of counties and corporations to levy and collect and disburse taxes for that purpose.

HAMPTON'S INAUGURATION.

The Ceremony Performed at the Governor's Bedside.

COLUMBIA, December 4.—The ceremony of administering the oath of office to Governor Hampton and Lieutenant-Governor Simpson took place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the presence of the presiding officer and of the joint committees of the two houses of the general assembly, and was a most impressive and impressive one.

Lieutenant-Governor Simpson, Chief Justice Willard, the president and clerk of the senate, speaker and clerk of the house, Private Secretary Wade Manning and the members of the joint committees severally appointed to witness the ceremony, and convey the sympathy of the general assembly to the distinguished sufferer, left the state-house at 2 o'clock and proceeded in carriages to the governor's residence in the suburbs, where they were received by Major Wade Hampton, jr., and conducted to the bedside of the governor, who extended a kindly welcome to all, and shook hands with each gentleman of the party.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief-Justice Willard to the governor and lieutenant-governor in turn.

After taking the oath the governor requested the committees to report to the general assembly that he had received them, and in accordance with their notice had duly qualified by taking the requisite oath.

Colonel R. R. Miles, in behalf of the committees of the two houses, expressed in brief and appropriate terms the heartfelt sympathy for the governor of the representatives of the people of his state.

In response the governor desired Colonel Miles to read to the members present an acknowledgment which he had dictated to that gentleman a few minutes before, and which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committees—I beg you to represent to the general assembly my deep sense of the kindness and honor they have done me in sending these committees of condolence, and to assure them that I appreciate this action on their part most gratefully. I beg that you will also say that a large part of the regret I experience at the accident which has confined me arises from the fact that it comes at a time when it deprives me of the opportunity of taking counsel with the general assembly on the great issues impending, and in endeavoring to assume my share of the responsibility. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind and feeling manner in which you have discharged the duty with which you were entrusted.

The honorable visitors then retired, and the governor dictated the proclamation published elsewhere in the News and Courier. It was remarked that the governor was cheerful and but little excited by the proceedings in which he was compelled to take part. He maintained a reclining position throughout the interview. In regard to his condition to-day it is stated that he suffered some pain and a slight recurrence of fever, possibly in consequence of the dressing of his wound this morning.

BRUNSWICK.

What the Future Seaside City Wants.

BRUNSWICK, December 3, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—One of the peculiarities of my prototype is, that cut, burn, or destroy it outright, "root and branch," as you may think, you cannot prevent its "breaking out" when once it has taken root.

Therefore, hearken O! CONSTITUTION, you cut me once because I tried to cast an obstructing branch across "the Central," but vox populi vox dei. My hour has come and you must listen; for our people cry aloud, and you, as that people's voice, must speak for them.

In a late issue you say that "you and the Central are daily growing better friends." Nevertheless, you certainly will allow a fair showing on your pages to sections to whom the Central is opposed? The glory and boast of—at least—myself has been that, THE CONSTITUTION represented "fair play." My pride that you were the exponent and champion of Georgia—whole and entire; that among papers you, at least, had "no price."

Hence, although that mature syren (more terrible and deadly because more knowing,) "monopoly" in this state—her name is Wadley—has cast her potent spells upon you. I still have faith that, despite your infatuation, you will yet give Brunswick a fair chance. I admire beyond peradventure the grand genius of the great "gubbler." It is reported that the poor little Atlantic and Gulf was his last bonne bouche! Indeed, I take off my hat squarely in view of his absorbing capacity; but Brunswick has serious and uncompromising objections to being "gobbled up" at one mouthful (vide a sale of her M. & B. R. R.) or being more leisurely masticated pendant "a ninety-ninety years lease!"

No! And unless the legislature, the governor and the papers can be "bought up"—I put it plainly, for in times of life and death we do not mince words, and, as a Brunswicker heart and soul, I feel this is the crisis of her destiny.

It must be war to the knife with the Central. You must, legislature, governor and papers, listen to her voice. Not alone in her own interest, but to the self-interest of the whole state, does Brunswick appeal when she urges her claim to be heard. Without a dissenting voice, she petitions the state not to sell or lease the M. & B. railroad, but to hold it for at least two (2) years longer—appointing, however, 3 (three) directors—one from Atlanta, one from Macon and one from Brunswick—so that all the vital interests of the road shall be represented.

You decried Nepotism in the federal government: why should the giant monopoly of Georgia enjoy greater privileges?

Sale or lease at this time means simply placing us at the mercy of the Central railroad. It has money. And money is power. Money has unseen charms and philters to cast upon unconscious, unsuspecting, honest eyes and ears.

Brunswick is not even allowed time to raise money. Her sole dependence is in her God-given endowment of the grandest harbor on the Atlantic coast, not to mention that of Georgia (examine statistics for proofs,) a salubrious climate, cheap and fertile lands; a steadily growing trade in the products of her incomparable and illimitable pine forests.

Examine the statistics, which we will furnish on demand, and note how the naval store trade has increased from about 10,000 barrels in the year 1874 to about 100,000 for the year 1878.

In North Carolina the "stills" are often from twenty to thirty miles from the railroad. Here we count it terrible to consider the possibility of seven miles, though "pro rata" rates could be offered to the more distant and less favored portions.

The opponents to the state's holding the Macon and Brunswick railroad claim that its value will decrease lamentably in two years. Now, this is positively (?) lying in the face of facts. Let the committee consult disinterested experts in not only railroad management, but all knowledge pertaining to the facts of our lumber and naval stores trade, such as Campbell Wallace, L. P. Grant and A. J. Lane, or General Wm. MacRae. James W. Robertson and Captain John A. Grant, the former popular superintendent of this road. They can give figures which cannot lie. Or ask such responsible firms as Messrs. Dodge, Cook Bros., McCullough & Dexter, lumbermen; Messrs. Sprunt, Penniman, Drury, Littlefield & Tison, naval stores factors, doing business on this road; or Colonel Collins, the able collector of our port. They are the men to ask, for it is their interest and their business to know and to certify the truth.

All Brunswick asks is what she has not yet had—fair play and equal favor with her elder sister.

For all she has been remanded to the cinders, she has the "glass slipper" in her grand harbor, which will prove her right to reign supreme when the hour and her prince, the people, demand her just recognition. YELLOW JESSAMINE.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK ROAD.

Return of the Legislative Committee.

The joint committee, appointed by the senate and house to examine into the condition and report on the advisability of the sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, have returned from their labor of inspection after an absence of several days, and a full and faithful discharge of the duties imposed on them. Their trip was made as pleasant as possible by the many courtesies bestowed on them. At the start they were kindly given the beautiful Lucas sleeper, "Escort," and Mr. Lucas, by his personal efforts and courtesy, added much to the comfort of the legislative inspectors. They have passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lucas for his kindness. Mr. George W. Adams, the efficient manager of the road, also did much, not only to aid the committee in attaining the desired information, but also in making their labors easy and pleasant. When they arrived at Brunswick, the people of that thrifty city received them most cordially, and all during their stay contributed in various ways to their comfort. In response to an address of welcome by the mayor of Brunswick, Senator Fain, chairman of the joint committee, made a happy reply, saying that the duty of the committee was to look first at the interest of the people of the state of Georgia, but that in doing so the interest of the people of Brunswick should be as carefully guarded as possible.

From Brunswick a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Troutman and Hawkins, of the senate, and Messrs. Fort and Gray, of the house, went by the steamer "Florence" to Fernandina. This boat is under the control of the management of the road and completes the route to Florida. The sub-committee came back and joined the other members of the committee who, in the meantime, had been inspecting the railroad. The committee find the road generally in not a very good condition. The track needs repairs. The shops in Macon are not sufficiently extensive and stand on rented ground. The rolling-stock is mostly rented, and there is not too much of it. But all these defects result from a scarcity of money, and in spite of them the road is doing

REMARKABLY WELL,

and its business constantly increasing under Mr. Adams's management. It nets about $5,000 a month, and has already paid into the treasury of the state $65,000. It is now getting into a condition where it will be truly valuable and will begin to pay handsomely, provided the nesecary provisions for repairs are made.

AS TO THE SALE

of the road now, there is some doubt in the minds of the legislators generally. It is a problem as to whether the committee will report until the session of next summer, and even then whether they will report in favor of an early sale. The committee are cautiously acting, and whatever course they recommend will be after mature reflection. The people of Brunswick are very much opposed to the sale of the road. They fear it will fall into the hands of some railroad monopoly, and that their city will be thus debarred of the benefits it is now receiving from the road as managed by the state. They have prepared a huge petition against the sale and will use all of their influence to prevent it. In the opinion of many the sale, if ordered and duly advertised, can be so managed as to avoid any result that will be injurious to Brunswick, while it may greatly benefit the state. At present the definite result of the future is a matter of guess.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Action of the City Council in Relation Thereto.

Yesterday morning the following resolution was adopted by the senate and concurred in by the house of representatives:

"Resolved, That a committee of three from the senate to co-operate with a similar committee from the house be appointed by the president to confer with the city authorities of Atlanta with a view to ascertain with some degree of certainty within what time it will be convenient for the city of Atlanta to begin the execution of the generous proposition made by it to the people of Georgia with reference to the locality of the capitol, and that said committee do report the result to this body."

In compliance with the adoption of the above resolution, the following committee was appointed: Senators J. D. Preston, D. P. Howell; Representatives B. C. Yancey, P. L. Mynatt, John I. Hall, R. C. Humber. A called meeting of the city council was held at the office of Mayor N. L. Angier, at 4 p. m., to take some action with reference to the resolution. During the conference, the following resolution, offered by Councilman English, was adopted:

Resolved, That in response to the resolution of the general assembly in reference to Atl

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 7, 1878.

Ir Grant declines the Bulgarian throne we desire it to be understood that we shall support either Private Dalzell or Eli Perkins—probably the latter. We do this out of love of country—this country, not Bulgaria.

Maps of Bulgaria are in great demand in Ohio. The township statesmen of that great commonwealth are selecting their post-offices and revenue-ranges. The emigration movement would, in the event of Grant's accession to the throne, exceed the pilgrimage to Washington.

The "solid south" will boom in the republican national convention to the dismay of Blaine and Conkling. Messrs. B. & C. should be excused for disliking the solid south; for it brings them defeat at every turn, in the conventions and at the polls.

The reader, of the Inter-Ocean are kept fully informed relative to affairs in Georgia. They get all the news, and more too; they can tell our readers news that would be astonishing if it were not too preposterous for even temporary belief.

Resumption is to be quite an aristocratic institution. It is to take place at New York, and only there for those who can command fifty dollars at a time. This shuts out nineteen men of every twenty in New York—so that resumption will on New Year's day be personally available to only about 100,000 people out of 45,000,000. It is to be very select and high-toned.

The legality of the present meeting of the Virginia legislature was in doubt until Governor Halliday issued a proclamation convening the body in special session. The doubts grew out of the new constitutional amendment providing for biennial instead of annual sessions, leaving it somewhat uncertain whether the first of the biennial sessions should occur this winter or next winter.

Mr. Stephens's injuries, we are glad to state, are not serious. His left knee was severely sprained, and confinement to his room for several days will be the result. It seems to us unwise in Mr. Stephens to attempt on crutches, crippled as he is, the ascent of the long flight of steps that lead up to the capitol. If the assistance of an elevator can not be had, he should throw himself into the arms of his faithful and sure-footed servant, "Harry." The Old Commoner should not, for Georgia's sake, take unnecessary risks.

It seems that our de facto president has been following the riotous example of the Bulgarian king-elect by withholding appropriations for southern harbors and rivers, while expending every dollar appropriated for northern harbors and rivers. The southern members, therefore, say that no more money shall be given to northern works until the president concludes to respect the law by expending the balance of past appropriations for southern rivers and harbors. This stand will, however, doubtless be set down as another "southern outrage."

The hog-cholera commission are about to be delivered of a report. Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of an investigation of the nature and cause of disease among swine, and Commissioner Le Dook selected as investigators a lot of men who are supposed to be well acquainted with the porcine species. Their investigations are said to show that the disease is identical in all portions of the country, that in all cases the lungs are affected, and that theterm "hogcholera" is a misnomer.

Nothing so disorganizes the radical statesman as the fact that while his party freed the negro and put the ballot into his hands, "the man and brother" persists in voting in accordance with the dictates of common sense—that is, in favor of those who give him employment, and who are almost to a man, democrats. In other words, instead of strengthening their own party, the republicans have, by their war amendments, given the democrats more power both in congress and the electoral college and more votes at the polls. There would be precious little African enfranchisement if the radicals could repeal those amendments.

The nullifiers will soon know how much support they have in congress. Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered, on Wednesday, a resolution declaring a discrimination against standard silver dollars to be a defiance of law, and directing the banking and currency committee to bring in a bill withdrawing the circulation of any national banks which make that discrimination. The national banks had friends on the floor, who forced the resolution aside by objecting. The subject will be brought up in such shape that a single objection will not be fatal, and when members will be compelled to make a record by a yea and nay vote. When the time comes it is not doubted that a majority of the house will condemn what is practically a new and roundabout way of again demonetizing silver.

Mr. Hayes as a Geologist.

Mr. Hayes is a geologist of great nerve and experience—an explorer of large vim and patience. He is bold, aggressive and profound. Pursuing his studies in the direction of his tastes, and aided by the eminent but amiable Rodgers, he has succeeded in discovering an old line whig named Henry S. Foote. We have a vague recollection of hearing something about this ancient fossil. He roamed through the country previous and subsequent to the revolution, and wore out numerous constituencies with his unending eloquence. At what period he became petrified we do not know, but it is certain that the strata in which his remains were discovered by the intrepid Mr. Hayes date far back of the pliocene period. But Mr. Hayes was in search of an old line whig, and, armed with his little pickaxe and shovel, he dug through three states and succeeded in finding the bones of the once notorious Henry S. Foote, who, years and years ago, when Henry Clay's great grandfather's aunt was going to quiltings in the wilds of what was then the colony of Virginia, was an old line whig, or something of that sort.

After finding the fossiliferous deposit, Mr. Hayes boxed it up carefully, deposited it in a warm place in Mr. Key's office, and at once appointed it to be the director of the New Orleans mint. As soon as a commission is issued, the remains will be wrapped in flannel and camphor and shipped to their destination by express. Investigation develops the fact that Foote is now upon the verge of his seven hundred and seventy-fifth year, as far as heard from, and there are yet other records to consult. It is learned, furthermore, that he was at one time a schoolmate of Colonel Susan B. Anthony—a fact which goes to prove that while the lustre of a man's beauty may be dimmed by the accumulation of passing events, a strong-minded female lives on forever.

In the early history of the republic, Foote flourished in a small way as a statesman, and people even elected him, aged as he then was, to represent them in legislatures, state and federal. These particular legislatures, however, did not long survive. The members became baldheaded and died in their turn, leaving Foote in possession of the floor. It is stated that Mr. Hayes was aided in his search by Chief Justice Swayne. It is rumored by those who have carefully studied ancient and profane history that Foote, ages ago, acted intelligently and efficiently as the wet-nurse of Swayne, and thus these two noble hearts are now united in a twenty thousand-dollar bond of sympathy. We suppose the appointment is a good one. The workmen of the mint can hang the specimen in a soft place somewhere and watch it swing in the wind while the coinage of the well-known dollar proceeds in the usual way.

The Trade Dollar.

The trade-dollar is a dollar in appearance only. It is nothing more than bullion put into convenient shape for export. It is not legal-tender; it can scarcely be said to be a coin; it is simply a piece of silver with a government stamp upon it that means nothing—an anomaly, a pariah among coins. The number of these pieces that have been issued is 35,959,360, all of which have been exported to China except about five millions, mostly held by the California banks. As long as these pieces were flowing towards the far east, all was well; but at the present rates of exchange with China these coins can be delivered in San Francisco at 92½ cents apiece. It is said large purchases of the dollars have been made in Hong Kong for shipment to this country. If they are coming home to roost, what shall we do with them? They contain 7½ grains of silver more than the standard dollar does, but still they are not money. Senators Beck and Voorhees have introduced bills to make them legal tender, but as fast as they are paid in, to be recoined into standard dollars of 412½ grains. Senator Paddock's bill would make them legal tenders and provide for recoining the standard dollar into trade dollars of 420 grains. A third proposition would have both coins circulate together as full legal tenders. The proposition of Messrs. Beck and Voorhees is the most sensible one of the three. It would work injury to nobody, while it would remove a disturbing feature of our coinage without loss to the government. The treasury would in fact gain more than enough to pay all expenses of recoinage.

A Frayed Subject.

The northern irreconcilables, among which may be classed the New York Sun, are still prating about the bargain made by the southern leaders with Mr. Hayes. As we have frequently stated before, we are perfectly willing to admit that there was a bargain, if an understanding between the parties at interest can be called a bargain, and Mr. Dana and his friends may make the most of it. We merely claim, in behalf of the south and those who represented her interests at that critical period, that the bargain was unpremeditated; that it was the outgrowth of the apathy with which the people of the north regarded the situation; that it was the result of the unpatriotic indifference displayed by just such men as the editor of the Sun and those who co-operated with him; and that it was inevitable. The editor of the Sun himself recognized the electoral commission as one of the unavoidable results of the peculiar circumstances growing out of one of the most hotly-contested elections ever seen in this country; and although he knew it to be a fraudulent concern, he advised the democracy of the nation to tamely submit to its corrupt decisions. This was the temper of the people of the north. Mr. Tilden was afraid to put his head out of his door for the reason that his moneyed interests might suffer, and Mr. Hewitt was patriotically uneasy about the fluctuations in the price of his United States bonds. The situation was peculiarly picturesque from a political point of view. Here was the south ready to aid the honest people of the north in asserting the right of free and untrammeled elections, and here was the north counting her bonds and wondering how much opposition to fraud would cost. In the meantime the republican conspirators were busily engaged in perfecting their plans. In the meantime the southern democracy was under a cloud. If there had been no war, the electoral commission would never have been thought of, and even had it been established against the protest of a powerful minority, its decision would have been of no effect. But as matters stood, any serious opposition to the electoral commission or its decision would have raised a howl among the stalwarts of the north to the effect that the rebels and the confederate brigadiers were endeavoring covertly to destroy the best government the world ever saw; and we very much fear that the editor of the Sun would himself have joined in the hue and cry.

Taking all these things into consideration, we maintain that the action of the southern leaders—such men as Lamar, Gordon and Hill—was eminently wise and patriotic. It must be remembered that when the so-called "bargain" was made, the electoral commission was not only an accomplished fact, but its decision had been rendered. It was to stop the useless fillibustering in the house that Mr. Hayes's friends made their promises to the south, and it was to save something from the chaos of fraud and corruption that our leaders accepted these promises. They could do no more; they could do no less. This is one of the most notorious facts in connection with the republican frauds, and it is as well known to the virtuous Mr. Dana as it is to anyone, notwithstanding he affects to believe that it is owing to the action of southern democrats that Mr. Hayes took his seat. The remedy was with the north. By a sign—a word—the republican knaves could have been restrained, but that sign was not given and that word was not spoken. The south was left to take care of herself, and she did so. That is all there is of it. If Mr. Dana doesn't like it, it is the fault of his taste rather than of our intentions. But he should be reasonable.

Among the Senators.

On yesterday we took occasion to note the general excellence of the present senate and the merits of a few senators in particular. Our selections were made from an abundance of material and almost at hap-hazard. There are many members of the senate who deserve the commendation of the public journalist.

There is Senator Candler, who has a most admirable combination of common sense, experience and political culture, and Mr. Candler is thoroughly well known to the people of Georgia, having been a foremost and distinct figure in state legislation for the past ten years. He represented Hall county in the lower house term after term, and always with satisfaction to his constituents. He was always distinguished as an advocate of economy in the public expenditures—of integrity in all public performance—and as an utter and absolute enemy of rings and corruption in all shapes. Mr. Candler does not often ask for the floor, but when he does speak his sentences fall like the blows of a sledge-hammer. He always carefully considers the situation, prepares his argument carefully, and then stands by his utterances. He has been the foremost advocate of many very important measures, and may fairly be called the author of the late constitutional convention. His speech on the calling of this convention was one of the most notable and ablest speeches that have been made in the Georgia legislature since the war. Mr. Candler was promoted to the senate one year ago, beating a popular opponent in the face of the fiercest opposition, by the most overwhelming majority. He has been frequently balloted for in the congressional conventions, and always went to the highest mark. It is thought by many that he is the strongest man available to the organized democracy, and their banner may be placed in his hands. He would bear it gallantly and worthily.

The most thoroughly recognized embodiment of economy in all departments—of strict accountability to the people for every dollar of their revenue—of the cutting down of public salaries to what would be paid in private life—is Senator Holcombe. For rugged, practical sense and a plain, direct way of putting his thoughts, he has no superior in Georgia. He is also well trained in legislation, having served in the legislature and both of the constitutional conventions held in Georgia since the war. With heroic fidelty and with consummate strategy, Mr. Holcombe resisted every attempt at extravagance in the late convention. He took his stand as a farmer, pleading for retrenchment and low taxes early in the session, and he was never shaken for one moment from his manly and essential platform. A shrewd observer estimated that he saved the state $100,000 a year by his labors in the convention. Mr. Holcombe is a man of wonderful strength of character, and goes into the ranks of leadership in whatever body he serves in. A speech from him is always an event, and fills the galleries. He has been very successful in his private affairs, and brings into public life the same energy, sagacity and devotion that have characterized his administration of his own affairs. He occupies a prominent position in our political system as a bulwark against corruption and extravagance, and there are few men who could not better be spared from public life than this burly and steadfast senator from Milton county.

Among the younger members of the senate, Mr. Samuel Lumpkin is a notable figure. We do not know of any young man who has entered public life so thoroughly equipped for all its jousts and combats as Mr. Lumpkin. He graduated at the university of Georgia, taking the first honor in a class distinguished for its ability. He thus began his life-work with a most admirable and thorough classical and technical education. Entering at once upon the study of law, he bent every energy of his vigorous mind to the mastery of its terms and principles. From the first day of his entrance into the profession, he was successful, both as barrister and pleader. He was appointed solicitor-general of his circuit while very young, but made, it is said, the best solicitor the circuit ever had. He conducted the prosecution of several cases against the combined bar of the circuit, and was uniformly successful. Four years ago Mr. Lumpkin was the choice of his district for senator, but owing to a dispute over the rotation system, he gave way in the interest of harmony. In the last election he had a most flattering majority. As a senator, Mr. Lumpkin has proved himself an earnest, sagacious and faithful worker. He is watchful of the interests of his constituents and of the state at large, both on the floor and in the committee-room. He has already acquired a fine influence, and is one of the most popular men in the senate. He is a great favorite with his people, and when he has added to his personal popularity by a good record, he will be very apt to carry his end of the 8th district into the congressional convention, and contest the honors with the favorite of the lower counties. Mr. Lumpkin has a bright future ahead of him.

There is an old veteran in the senate, to whom age has brought wisdom, and experience has brought strength. This is Dr. Casey, of the Columbia district. For over twenty years Mr. Casey has had much to do with the politics of Georgia. He has always raised his potent voice in behalf of the best interests of the state, and is one of the men to whose counsels Georgians have always listened with confidence and attention. Colonel Casey takes the position in the senate to which his ability and influence entitle him. That he will exercise all the power that this position gives him to the preservation of Georgia's honor and the preservation of the best interests, none who know him can doubt.

Clerical Expenses.

The house, which for two days past has had before it in committee of the whole the consideration of the general appropriation act, seems to be in great doubt as to what final action is necessary in regard to the clerical expenses of the general assembly. The spirit of reform which has so firmly seized upon our law-makers leads them to make still greater reduction in this matter of clerical expenses than that already accomplished by the constitution.

The new constitution says that the clerical expenses of the senate and house shall not exceed, respectively, the sum of sixty and seventy dollars per day, and the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house shall each give a bond for the faithful discharge of their duties. Under this provision the old law of appointing "constitutional clerks" is entirely done away with and the duties of these two responsible offices are imposed upon the secretary and clerk, they to be charged with the entire work of the two houses.

The reduction made by the constitution already saves the state the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars per day in the expenses of the house, yet the house last Thursday adopted an amendment to the recommendation of the finance committee, which forbids the constitutional maximum, in which they cut the clerk's pay to sixty-one dollars per day and required him to pay out of this a per diem of five and four dollars to the clerks of the judiciary and enrolling committees. These two clerks were elected by the committees to which they belong under a special resolution, yet the clerk of the house, under bond, is responsible for their acts.

We think the action of the house does great injustice to the clerk. He certainly should be allowed to undertake to do what the bond of his office requires of him, and what the constitution clearly allows him—that is to do the clerical work of the house, and, if necessary, to make appointments for doing that work.

So far as the matter of reduction is concerned, we think the constitution clearly intended that seventy dollars per day should be the amount appropriated for clerical expenses of the house. The convention made the maximum amount of per diem for members four dollars, yet no member will, we presume, contend that it ought to be less. The same can be said of the pay of the clerk, as fixed by the constitution. The office of clerk of the house is by no means an irresponsible one, and to keep properly the records of the house requires executive ability and skill of the first order. Nor can the clerk perform his duties properly without experienced and numerous assistants. It is true that there has been much extravagance connected with this office heretofore, and it has been one of the greatest leaks upon the treasury, but we believe that any clerk who runs the office on the constitutional limit of seventy dollars per day will be accomplishing an act of reform without a parallel in the history of the state. As the constitution has already placed heavy restrictions upon this office, we think the house should act with care lest they do injustice in placing too much upon the present clerk of the house. The amendment passed yesterday will certainly do great injustice. As an instance of it, the clerk is required to perform the actual duties of the office on sixty-one dollars per day, less nine, while the secretary of the senate is allowed sixty dollars per day. The difference in the work of the two houses is almost as great as the difference in the number on the rolls.

John Sherman wants the silver dollar kneaded over. The political sneak ought to remember that the silver dollar is already needed.

A fresh set of painters are at work on Tammany hall. They should deal with it gently.

The scandalous statement is now made that the amiable Rogers, the private secretary of the administration, composed the message. This is unbearable. Although Mr. Rogers is not renowned as a statesman it is well known that he is a fluent writer as well as an upright poet. He is also exceedingly sensitive, and should the information come to his ears that he has been accused of writing swash he would be deeply grieved. Mr. Rogers writes English in all its native purity, and is never dull.

What has the Courier-Journal done with its Washington correspondent? We miss his newsy telegrams.

It does seem a little strange to us that Mr. Hayes doesn't offer a reward for a whig party in the south? However, we suppose uncle Henry Foote will fix it up now. But a whig party organized in a mint will be a very small one. What does Mr. Key think about it?

Ben. Butler wants to know how anybody can throw the last brick first. This is a very lively conundrum.

We are not getting much information from Mr. John Kelly, of New York. Has he permanently retired from the profession?

The Augusta Evening News is getting sprightlier. The London circus is within hearing distance.

Mr. Hayes has found his old line whig. His name is Foote, and he has almost outlived the memory of the neighbors from whom he used to borrow wood.

The poets are getting so thick that the publishers are compelled to issue their effusions anonymously. This is a good idea.

We attempted to say yesterday that somebody had thrown down the gage of battle, but our friends up-stairs put it "gauge." They are probably right. Even battles are gauged now-a-days, and there is no telling how soon it will be before connon-balls will have a barometric attachment, and all for the benefit of science. Looking over the field, we are almost inclined to admit that our friends up-stairs used the right word.

The coparceners of the New York Tribune fondly believe that Mr. Tilden is dead. They are probably desperately deceived.

POSTSCRIPT.

John Sherman is the coming "confidence" man.

It will be happy new year when resumption is resumed.

The Louisiana returning board is bull-dozed out of existence.

It appears that Lorne and Louise are about to have a rest.

The bell-punch proposition excites a large amount of enthusiasm on the other side.

After January 1st every voter will have to arm himself with a tax receipt.

Colonel Bob Alston thinks dogs are luxuries. So are sausages. Let us have a bell-punch on the sausage-grinder.

Bob Ingersoll is about to tackle Job in a lecture. Now let the old patriarch brace up and summon all his patience.

The absorbing question now is—whether legislation legislates? No chromo offered for answers.

Hayes has taken a fearful revenge upon Louisiana. He has appointed Hangman Foote to superintend the money-mill in New Orleans.

Rev. J. H. Martin, of our city, has recently been at his old home, Knoxville, Tenn., to attend the funeral of a brother-in-law.

The revenue raider is exceedingly active, and apple-jack has to keep shady in the mountains.

The immigration fever has not appeared with any astonishing violence this winter. It is a hopeful sign.

Sam Tilden is "the lone fisherman" of our present politics. He is always on hand and has nothing to say.

Mr. Conkling is preparing another one of "the ablest efforts of his life," this time on southern outrages.

The New York Tribune speaks of the "onion-skin democracy." Hinc illæ lachrymæ! or words to that effect.

Mr. Hayes has been advised to get a patent on his message. It is clearly a new invention,

P. S. W. K. Rogers keeps a man on top of the white house to look out for Ben. Hill. The man is armed with a telephone that leads to the war department.

Colonel Ledentart Taute is preparing for his winter soirees on this side of the border, and General Sheridan has sent forward to engage rooms for himself in Washington city.

Hon. John M. Fleming has retired from the editorial control of the Knoxville Tribune, and resumed the practice of the law, with Hon. H. H. Ingersoll. They are both able gentlemen.

The next device for the radicals will be a cast-iron ballot, with which the voter can effectually protect himself at the polls. The bill just introduced in congress requires them to be on white paper an inch thick, four inches square, with the names blown in!

IN GENERAL.

—The total length of Belgian railways is 2,277 miles.

—The country manufactured 100,000,000 shoes last year.

—Boots are made on the Pacific coast with pockets for pistols in their tops.

—Modjeska claims to be thirty. No doubt she is, as she has a son who is as old as Mary Anderson.

—Some Berlin socialists talk of colonizing Cyprus in Asia Minor. They might do much worse.

—With powder on her face and bullet buttons on her gown, the girl of the period is a dangerous character.—Catskill Recorder.

—Mr. Foott, the Irish centenarian 'squire, survived the junketing on the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth only fifty-four days.

—Leopold Von Ranke, now past 80, is seriously ill. The two first volumes of his universal history are expected to appear at Christmas.

—At Gussowka, Russia, a man suspected of incendiarism, causing the death of seventy horses, was thrown by the furious populace into the flames.

—A mad dog did some energetic biting in North Granby, Conn., putting his teeth in a single day into two dogs, five cows, and a horse, all since mad.

—An English paper avers positively that onions, whether cooked or raw, give great relief in chronic rheumatism. A remedy certainly worth a trial.

—The commissioner of agriculture, believing that the bamboo plant can be successfully introduced in this country, has ordered a number of shoots from Japan.

—The despotic king of Dahomey, on the west coast of Africa, has recommenced his barbarous "grand custom" of human sacrifices, having slaughtered 500 victims in the month before the latest dates.

—During last year 134,610,763 tons of coal were mined in Great Britain, an increase of about three-quarters of a million tons; 16,692,802 tons of iron were mined, or nearly 150,000 tons less than the previous year.

—The post-office department now provides tin envelopes for sending by mail needles or any other pointed and sharp articles, which would be likely to protrude through paper envelopes, and thus injure other mail matter.

—The United States fish commission have put two million or more of codfish eggs into the "hatching cones" at Gloucester, Mass., and are looking forward to the successful completion of their experiments in rearing this fish artificially.

—English speculators have sold about fifteen tons of stone by the ounce, as specimens of Cleopatra's needle, which still remains whole and unbroken. What if this fraud had been perpetrated by yankee sharpers!

—Mr. Bonzane, of Louisiana, nominated for refiner of the mint at New Orleans, held the position in the mint in 1860, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion he took possession of the dies, brought them north and delivered them to the government.

—At a meeting at Cooper institute on Saturday night, the Hon Abram S. Hewitt is reported to have remarked, amid great applause, that "we are on the dawn of an era of prosperity such as the world never saw."

—A San Francisco man sent his affianced wife to remonstrate with his brother, who was a gambler, and try to convert him to a proper mode of life. The mission was in one sense successful, for the gambler was converted; but he married the missionary.

—An increasing demand for print cloths is encouraging the Fall river mannufacturers. The stock on hand there at the close of business on Saturday night was 132,000 pieces. Sales during the week, 133,000; production, 145,000.

—Rev. John Johns, of Rondout, was called out of church Monday night to marry a couple who brought a baby and a baby-carriage with them. The reverend gentleman gladly performed the ceremony, and only regretted that he had not been called to do it before.

—It is announced that Lieutenant Zubowich will again put his mare, Caradoc, to a severe test. He has gone to England, where he intends endeavoring to cross the English channel from Dover to Calais on the animal's back, supported by his swimming apparatus.

—There is no truth in the rumors that the editor of the London Times has resigned or is about to do so, and the reasons which have been frequently put forward in explanation of his supposed resignation taking place are purely imaginary.

—The remarkable growth of the grain trade of Baltimore merits more attention, says the Bulletin of that city, than it has received. The receipts of grain so far this year aggregate over 38,000,000 bushels, or nearly 10,500,000 bushels more than for the same period last year.

—Captain Kershaw, at the age of twenty, married a girl of thirteen. They lived together unhappily a few months, agreed that they had wedded too young, and separated. After the lapse of ten years they recently met in Texas and began matrimony over again.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer summarizes the whole situation at Washington in these head-lines over its Washington special: "The Republicans United, Saucy and Eager to Flaunt the Bloody-Shirt. The Democrats, as Usual, Hesitating, Undecided, and Absolutely Without a Leader."

Mrs. Wheeler, of Milwaukee, is convinced that her daughter Kate is insane, because the latter married against parental command. The daughter was arrested and sent to an asylum on fraudulent papers; but the husband, being as energetic as loving, has rescued her. Physicians say that she shows no trace of insanity.

—An official contradiction has been published in Berlin of a statement made in some French papers that the German government has taken possession of the Samoan islands, and proposes to convert them into a German colony. Germany, it is stated, has no intention of acquiring or founding any trans-Atlantic colonies.

—The sale of the effects of Charles Dickens at Gadshill place did not include his library, which has been purchased in its entirety by by Messrs. Sotheran, of Piccadilly. Accompanying the books is the interesting series of framed Hogarth engravings, named in Mr. Forster's "Life of Dickens" as hanging in his bedroom.

—Senator Chaffee, as well as Senator Jones, has been fortunate this summer. A silver mine in which Chaffee owned one-half interest has been developed during the last month so that it pays an income of $9,000 a day. Senator Chaffee thus receives $4,500 daily from his mine and $13 a day as senator.

—A cipher dispatch addressed to Eli Perkins has been discovered, according to which the St. Louis editors are to pay him $5,000 a year to write exclusively to Chicago papers, whose circulation the St. Louis men want to break down. We always suspected there would sooner or later be a demand for Eli's writings.—Galveston News.

—The Australian engineers have contrived to protect the telegraph poles from the natives by a device which conveys an electric current to any person who tampers with the wires. By this means connection is maintained for thousands of miles without watching, the natives being in terror of the poles.

—The French budget committee has had under consideration a report on the fine arts estimates, more especially in reference to the subsidies to national theaters. The opera receives $160,000 a year, and it is proposed by a committeeman that the question of subsidizing it shall be discussed before renewing the vote.

—The council-general of the Seine has passed a resolution to the effect that the Champ de Mars is necessary to Paris as a recreation ground and possible winter garden, and, therefore, requests the prefect of the Seine to negotiate with the state exchange of the Champ de Mars for ground outside the city for manœuvres.

—The murdered Lord Leitrim's will has been proved under $1,000,000 personalty, and he hasn't left his successor in the title a single cent. The latter, who inherits only the entailed realty, has entered a caveat against the probate of the will, and would, perhaps, like to withdraw the offer of $50,000 for discovering who killed his disagreeable old uncle.

—The French army estimates show that the total effective in time of peace is now nearly completed. The prescribed footing amounts to 469,310 men and 110,796 horses, exclusive of the gendarmerie. The estimates of 1879 amount to 549,156,000 francs. There is thus an increase on 1878 of about 8,500,000 francs from the increase of material entailing additional costs of maintenance.

—"You cannot imagine the terror with which the advancement of American industries is filling British manufacturers," said Professor Silliman in a recent address. "We, as you know, took the leading prize at Paris for the best steam engine in the world, and it is not denied in Europe today that America heads the list in the manufacture of agricultural machinery."

—"Economy is the order of the day" in England, writes a London correspondent of the New York Times. "If you go to the great co-operative stores of London you find that the provision departments are the chief quarters of business. Among the upper middle classes extravagant dinner parties are dropping out of fashion. Men who a few years ago would not have been seen on the railway in anything but a first-class carriage, now ride in a second; men who used to ride second now ride third. We are all economizing."

—Among the good provisions adopted by the constitutional convention of California is one making the directors of banks and other corporations jointly and severally liable for all loss occasioned to stockholders and depositors by fraud, embezzlement or mismanagement during their term of office. A sweeping change has been effected also in the law of arrests, a provision being adopted that in no civil actions shall imprisonment hereafter be allowed except in cases of fraud.

—Our cotton crop for the year ending August 31, 1878, according to the figures of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, amounted to 4,811,265 bales, against 4,485,423 bales in 1877. This is the largest crop since that of 1859-60, the greatest ever known, and is only a little behind that. Of the total supply, 3,340,166 bales were exported, while 1,546,298 bales were taken for home consumption. The takings for home use were largely in excess of those of previous years.

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Macon Telegraph.

We regard the proposed lease of this important highway in the manner prescribed by the bill which has been drawn to that effect as the very best disposition that can be made at present of the property. All that is needed in the premises is to secure good and reliable lessees in whom the people can repose perfect confidence, both financially and morally. That such can be found we have every reason to believe there does not exist the shadow of a doubt. Under this lease for twenty years the state would be assured an annual income of $50,000, besides the $200,000 expended the first year in repairs, and the catastrophe of a sale at this unpropitious time be avoided. Thown upon the market now it could only be disposed of at a tremendous sacrifice. But it is reasonable to suppose that under the rapid development of the region permeated by the road, its business and money value will appreciate in the same ratio with the wealth and prosperity of the inhabitants. Then, should it be decided to sell the property, its full value would probably be obtained. A lease, therefore, we think, would be far preferable to the sale of the road, or any attempt to run it at the present juncture. Recent personal inspection and careful investigation leave no room to doubt that albeit under the present excellent management of the commissioners and Superintendent Adams the road is in capital working order, yet ere long more iron will be needed to supply the wear and tear of the trains, the bridges will require repair, additional rolling stock and locomotives must be rented or purchased, machine shops erected and depots and store-houses provided to meet the urgent wants of the land. All of these will cost enormously, and superadded to the interest of the bonded debt, will form a frightful item of expense to the tax-payers of the state. It is to avoid all this that we urge a lease instead of the sale of the road in the present depressed condition of monetary affairs. Moreover, it is desirable that it be removed from the political arena as speedily as possible. We do not remember what a bone of contention the Western and Atlantic road became prior to its lease, and the pregnant fact that its managers were clamoring for the huge sum of $600,000 for immediate repairs though not a dime was the state receiving from it at that time. We trust, therefore, that inasmuch as it is not expedient to sell at this time, that a long lease, which is the next best thing to be done, will be effected to responsible parties, from whom proper pledges should be exacted that no road or corporation shall be allowed a controlling influence in its management or direction during the continuance of the lease. This should be insisted upon for the protection of Macon and the people of southwest Georgia. We are confident that many of the signers of the petition to the legislature praying that the state should continue to run the road on its own account, did not reflect upon the disastrous consequences of such a step to the tax-payers of the commonwealth.

Radicalism in Georgia.

Springfield Republican.

The more one learns about the recent Georgia election, the more hopeful does the situation in that state appear. Not only were independents elected to Congress in several districts over the regular democratic nominees, but the Georgia Republican, published at the capital, declares that "there are good grounds for asserting, with truthful positiveness, that but for the factions and unwarrantable opposition made by federal officials to nominations of republicans, three or more republicans could have been elected from this state to the next Congress." The trouble seems to be that too many of the federal officials sold out to the democrats, in some cases merely discouraging any republican effort, in others even openly supporting a democrat when a good republican candidate was in the field. The Atlanta paper further declares "that the republican strength is constantly augmenting in Georgia; that terrorism is subsiding; that the colored republicans are beginning to learn their indestructible rights and their numerical strength and consequent political power,"—and that, with thorough canvassing and organization, meanwhile, the party stands a good chance of carrying the state in 1880. All this despite the alleged fact that the president's southern policy had killed the republican party in the South.

Thurman and Hendricks the Favorites.

New York Tribune.

A careful and instructive canvass of the political complexion of the solid south has been made by the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the result is embodied in a map and a quarter of correspondence in Monday's issue of that sprightly and enterprising newspaper. It shows that the favorite candidates of the southern democrats for 1880 are Thurman and Hendricks. There is a strong liking for Bayard, but the impression that it will not be good policy to take a southern man is general, and will be likely to dispose of his chances. In Georgia, there is an evident preference for Tilden, which is not found in any other state, though there are abundant indications that the whole south would consent to take him if it seemed the surest way to win. The southern republicans are almost unanimous in favor of Grant, which is not unnatural, nor is it likely to be decisive in securing his nomination. The republicans of the north will nominate the next president as well as elect him.

At Least Half a Dozen.

Baltimore Gazette.

After justly complimenting the wife of Senator Gordon, who is of great service to him in political matters and affairs of state-craft, the Evening Bulletin says that "it is a well-known fact that many estimable ladies at Washington possess as thorough an insight into and comprehension of public affairs as their husbands." This is a poor piece of puffery. It would have been better to have said that quite a number of chuckle-headed men get to congress through the assistance of their intelligent wives, and that there are at least half a dozen gentlemen in the senate who, if dressed in petticoats, would have great difficulty in passing for sensible old women. There's Burnside, for instance.

Georgia for Tilden.

New York Tribune.

It is a curious fact that Georgia is solid for Tilden, ciphers, cipherers and all. Governor Colquitt, ex-Governor Brown and Senators Hill and Gordon all agree that the ciphers have not hurt the great defrauded any. They mean, of course, that they haven't hurt him with the party, and they are probably right. Nothing could hurt him in that direction, unless it was the failure to buy the elector the cipherers made such efforts to bribe. Georgia, like the rest of the solid south, is anxious to win at any cost, and is afraid that success without New York is impossible. So it is, but Tilden's renomination will not remove the impossibility.

The Official Ladies Overworked.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Washington law of etiquette declares it to be the duty of the president's wife to receive all calls, but she is under no obligations to return any of them. An invitation from the president takes precedence of all other engagements under the rules of Washington society. Those who thoroughly know Washington assert that the wife of the president and the ladies of the cabinet officers do more hard work during a session of congress than any class of persons in that city.

Hayes on Probation.

Washington Letter to Philadelphia Times.

William E. Chandler is not disposed to accept the president's apology. He says, however, that if Hayes lives another year and keeps along on the same line he may be a pretty fair sort of republican.

Gold and Silver as Circulators.

Memphis Avalanche.

The single standard journals point at least once a day to the fact that the silver dollar is not circulating freely. How much gold jingles in the great American trousers pocket? But the goldites see only one side of a question.

Mr. Hill's "Enmity."

New York Tribune.

Ben Hill confesses that he has called the president a fraud, and has accused him of using the patronage of his office as the rewards of fraud, yet he denies that he has shown any enmity toward him. How would you show "enmity," Mr. Hill?

Daisell to Go.

Baltimore Gazette.

There is every reason to believe that Daisell would accompany Grant to Bulgaria in the capacity of lord high chambermaid of the stables. This causes us to look kindly upon the Bulgarian movement.

Yeugeen on His Muscle.

Philadelphia Times.

It will not be very surprising in the few weeks left him to see Mr. Eugene Hale getting as though he were a whole congress all to himself, and some over.

Another Confession.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

A remarkable feature of the message is the total omission of all allusion to the matter of acceptance and inaugural address.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS.....Auctioneer.

HORSES AND MULES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), DECEMBER 7th, 10 o'clock, we will sell in front of store for and on account of a responsible drover, who is compelled to leave for home,

6 GOOD, SOUND HARNESS AND SADDLE HORSES,

5 WELL-BROKE YOUNG MULES.

Buyers will do well to be prompt to the hour.
99 dec7 1t

By HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS.....Auctioneer.

BUGGIES

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY (SATURDAY) December 7th, 10 o'clock, we will sell in front of store 4 Top Buggies, 5 Open Buggies.
97 dec7 1t

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, by order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, before the Court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta and known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot number fifty-four (54), and being a part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; said lot fronting on Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, nearly opposite the Atlanta Cotton Factory, and running through two hundred and twelve (212) feet, more or less, along Bartow to Walton street, and is known as the "Tremont House." The property will be subdivided and sold with two vacant lots on Walton street, fronting fifty (50) feet each on Walton and extending back eighty-five (85) feet. Sold for division between the heirs of Fortunatus N. Chisolm, deceased. Terms: ⅓d cash; ⅓d 6 months; ⅓d 12 months. For particulars see N. R. FOWLER, J. H. KETNER, E. D. CHESHIRE.
dec7 d30d

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold on Saturday the 7th day of December 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Livery Stables of Clint Taylor, No. 34 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., a fine Horse and Buggy, the property of Dr. Ch. Rauschenberg, deceased. Terms cash. November 27, 1878. SAMUEL WELS,
641 dec1...d1w Temporary Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,

Saturday at 2:30 o'clock

NICK ROBERTS'

Humpty Dumpty

GRIMALDI

Pantomime Troupe,

2 CLOWNS 2

at each and every performance.

A SUPERB OLIO OF GREAT SPECIALISTS,

Led by the world-renowned

Siegrist Children.

ENGAGED AT A SALARY OF $400 PER WEEK

Prices $1 00 and 50 cents.
Matinee Half Price! Reserved Seats at Phill

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Bishop Beckwith preached in Talbotton last Monday night.

—A dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared by the Central railroad, payable on and after the 19th.

—The gin-house of Mr. W. A. Chambers, of Jones county, was destroyed by fire recently. It was insured.

—Dowdell Adams, who has been on trial in Harris county, charged with the murder of Harry Love, has been acquitted.

—Mr. Stephens has presented an inkstand to the sisters of the Sacred Heart, of Augusta, to be disposed of at their coming fair.

—Wiley Redding voted in Atlanta last Wednesday. He deposited his ballot right under the eyes of the police.

—A Macon man wandered into a restaurant the other day and called for some "sweet pie and pie." It is strange that none of the boys have ever thought of this. It is very simple. Once learn the trick and the smallest child can manage it.

—The Savannah Recorder continues to calculate the chances of the independent greenbackers. We can assure Major Orme that they have no chances whatever. The row is between democracy, pure and simple, and republicanism.

—Bainbridge telegram to the Savannah News: At a steam mill on the Chattahoochee river, last Friday night at 8 o'clock, John McGaughey, a highly-respected young married man, while sitting by the fireside with his wife, was shot through the window and instantly killed. William Cooper, colored, the supposed assassin, was arrested and put in jail here on Monday. Last night at 1 o'clock forty armed men from the other side of the river demanded the keys of Dan. Knight, the jailer, and carried Cooper across the river. Where he has gone to none can tell.

—Griffin News: W. B. F. Bailey, Esq., a former resident of Griffin, has contributed to the Smithsonian report an interesting article on antiquities of Spalding county. The antiquities described by him are perhaps common to many sections of Georgia, and are exceedingly interesting as furnishing the now fast vanishing traces of the aboriginal inhabitants of this county, giving us an insight, of course, more or less vague into their habits, customs and arts. Mr. Bailey describes a field in this county which has evidently been inhabited by the Indians, and perhaps the ancient mound builders. This spot, named Walnut Level, is situated three miles west of Griffin, and contains, besides a great quantity of arrow heads, a very large amount of broken pottery. The older inhabitants relate that, when the field was first cleared, they would plow up ruins of a curious shape, but leaving them in the ground nothing but vast quantity of broken fragments remain.

—Schley county correspondent of the Buena Vista Argus: This whole community was surprised and shocked to learn that on last Tuesday Mr. Joe Ursry, one of the prominent citizens of this county, dropped suddenly dead while in the discharge of his agricultural duties. On Monday Mr. Ursry seemed in unusual health, and assisted some of his neighbors to survey a tract of land. At night he ate as hearty a supper as usual for him to do, and was up before daylight Tuesday, awaking his hands and attending to the stock, and was on the point of returning home, when he suddenly fell. The servants hurried to the house and returned with a light, and before he could be carried to a bed was dead. The cause of his death is supposed to be heart disease or apoplexy. Surely, "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Ursry was buried on his homestead at the family burying ground, with Masonic honors, on Tuesday. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Hart. Mr. Ursry was widely known, and, notwithstanding his sudden death, a large concourse of people gathered to see his remains laid in their last resting place. Mr. Ursry was a prosperous business man, a good neighbor and an affectionate and kind husband and father. His loss will be greatly felt by this community and county. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Two of his children are married and settled in life, and the third is rapidly reaching maturity.

A Problem Long Since Solved.

How to remedy those prolic causes of disease, and impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is recognized throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheumatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

dec3 d3t tues thur sat dwkydec3

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

The World's Standard.

Seven Medals.

FAIRBANKS & CO., SCALE MANUFACTURERS, received at the Paris Exhibition SEVEN MEDALS.

Their weighing-machines received TWICE AS MANY Gold MEDALS as any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS OF ALL KINDS than any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS THAN WERE EVER AWARDED any other Exhibitor at any World's Fair.

Gold Medal at a HIGHER RATING than any other Scales.

THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PRECISION IN SCALES, and was The Only Scale which was placed in the Palace of Industry at the Distribution of Awards, as a Trophy of American Skill and Mechanism.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers. 11 dec3...dSatWlm...tues thur fri

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Thus giving the Consumer not only the best, but the most economical Sauce.

Lea & Perrins

Signatures on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, 9 College Place, and 1 Union Square, New York.

jan1 d1awly thur

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE for Both Sexes. Opens Sept. 16th. Seperate buildings and classes. Experienced instructors. Terms $240 per session. Rev. J. Kelly, D.D., Pres't, New Windsor, Md. [30] aug31 d&wtwed sat tue[s] thur fri sun

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injur the system. It does not sicken or gripe; Neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS. And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c. For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

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RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&wly

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov8 d&wly eow next read mat

JOHN FLANNERY, JOHN L. JOHNSON. Managing Partner of late firm L. J. Gullmartin & Co. 1865 to 1877.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

— AND —

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK,

Bay Street.....SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS FOR

Jewell's Mills Yarns & Domestic, etc.

BAGGING AND TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST market rates. PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION given to all business entrusted to us. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. 564 aug31 d&wtwin.

The Central Railroad.

EACH STOCKHOLDER OF THE CENTRAL Railroad and Banking Company is invited to consider the following Resolutions to be offered at the meeting of the Stockholders, in Savannah, in December, 1878:

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this meeting that the President and Directors of the Central Railroad and Banking Co. should be elected by the Stockholders themselves and not by proxies obtained and used for a series of years. We, therefore, now request the President and the Directors to decline voting proxies for the future, and thus compel those stockholders who neglect their duties to give the proper attention to the same.

Resolved, That as, in our opinion, the President, Directors and other officers are the trusted agents of the Stockholders, we suggest that they furnish any stockholder courteous information as to the affairs of the Road, when their duties will permit and where it is not detrimental to the best interests of all concerned.

Resolved, That, as every Stockholder is entitled to be so informed, the President and Directors are instructed and directed to publish in the Savannah papers, and such other papers in the State as they may select, on the 5th day of each month:

The Gross Earnings for the month. The Gross Expenses for the month. The Net Earnings for the month. Also, the same result for the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Resolved, That the Directors are instructed to have the books in the Bank, ready from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., to make transfers of the Central R. R. Stock and the Southwestern R. R. Stock, and that when the President leaves the city he be requested to leave his signature to the blank certificates of the stock, or that the Senior Director present be authorized, by the Board, to sign same as acting President; that the senior officer in the Bank and next to the Cashier, be also authorized to sign the stock certificates as acting Cashier, in the absence of the Cashier. This resolution being intended to facilitate the business of our Company and not repeal it as has been the custom for many years.

515 nov27 d2w.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, passed at its December Term, 1878, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the lawful hours of public sales, FOR CASH, the following lands belonging to the estate of Thomas Alexander, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

THE FOLLOWING LOTS IN THE TOWN OF TOCCOA, HABERSHAM COUNTY, GA.:

Block No. 1, Lot No. 1—1 42-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 1, Lot No. 2—1 60-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 3, Lot No. 2—200x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 4, Lot No. 2—200x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 5, Lot No. 1—100x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 5, Lot No. 4—100x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 1—200x200 feet, fronting on Franklin street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 2—200x200 feet, fronting on Franklin street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 3—200x200 feet, fronting on Whitman street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 4—200x200 feet, fronting on Whitman street.

Block No. 9, Lot No. 1—100x200 feet, fronting on Currahee and Franklin streets.

Block No. 9, Lot No. 4—100x200 feet, fronting on Franklin street.

Block No. 10, Lot No. 3—50x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 10, Lot No. 6—50x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 11, Lot No. 1—50x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 11, Lot No. 6—50x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 11, Lot No. 15—50x100 feet, fronting on A. & R. A-L. Railway.

Block No. 14, Lot No. 1—1 89-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 14, Lot No. 2—2 02-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 10—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 11—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 12—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 21—25x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 23, Lot No. 3—100x200 feet, fronting on Franklin and Currahee streets.

Block No. 23, Lot No. 4—100x100 feet, fronting on Franklin and Currahee streets.

Block No. 24, Lot No. 13—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 24, Lot No. 14—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 24, Lot No. 15—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 25, Lot No. 9—25x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 27, Lot No. 6—50x100 feet, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 29, Lot No. 5—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 29, Lot No. 7—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 30, Lot No. 7—25x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 30, Lot No. 11—25x100 feet, fronting Doyle street.

Block No. 30, Lot No. 31—25x100 feet, fronting A. & R. A. L. Railway.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 9—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 10—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 11—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 12—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 32, Lot No. 2—100x200 feet, fronting on Franklin and Currahee streets.

Block No. 33, Lot No. 4—200x200 feet, fronting on Whitman and Pond streets.

Block No. 36, Lot No. 2—50x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 36, Lot No. 10—50x100 feet, fronting on A. & R. A-L. Railway.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 2—2 93-100 acres, fronting on Pond street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 4—200x435 feet, fronting on Pond street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 7—100x200 feet, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 8—100x200 feet, fronting Savannah street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 11—100x200 feet, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 12—100x200 feet, fronting Savannah street.

Block No. 42, Lot No. 2—100x220 feet, fronting on Tugalo and Doyle streets.

Block No. 45, (all) fronting on Doyle, Walnut and Air-Line Railroad and Short streets, containing 3 8-10 acres.

Block No. 49, Lot No. 2—100x220 feet, fronting on Tugalo and Doyle streets.

Block No. 50, (all)—6 acres, fronting on Walnut, Doyle and Outlet streets and Air-Line Railroad.

Block 56, Lot 3—200x200 feet, fronting on Sage and South streets.

Block 59, (all)—6 88-100 acres, fronting on Mill street and Air-Line Railroad.

Block 61, (all)—9 39-100 acres, fronting on Mill street.

Block 66, Lot 2—13 61-100 acres, fronting on the Commons.

Block 66, Lot 3—4 54-100 acres, fronting on South street.

Block 68, Lot 2—8 26-100 acres, fronting on Whitman and Broad streets.

Block 70, Lot 1—200x200 feet, fronting Franklin and Pine streets.

Block 71, Lot 2—100x147 feet, fronting Currahee street and Railroad.

Block 73, Lot 2—110x200 feet, fronting Tugalo and Oak streets.

Block 76, (all)—52¾ acres, fronting the Commons.

Block 81, Lot 2—200x200 feet, fronting Pine and Currahee streets.

Block 82, (all)—6 80-100 acres, fronting Pine and Franklin streets.

Block 85, (all)—21 75-100 acres, fronting the Commons.

Block 88, (all)—88 1-5 acres, fronting Railroad.

Block 90, (all)—71½ acres, fronting Commons.

Block 93, (all)—20¾ acres, fronting Railroad and Commons.

All the above lots are designated by a survey and supplementary Map of Toccoa by Moreno, which map is of record.

Also, the Tom Collins tract of land, containing (219) two hundred and nineteen acres, more or loss, adjoining the lands of Collins and others, known as the "Big A"—about two and a half miles south of Toccoa, Habersham county, Georgia.

Also, one-third (undivided) interest in two hundred and fifty-five (255) acres of Mountain land, head-righted by J. T. Mulkey, lying on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway at "Locust Stake Gap," one and a half miles west of said Toccoa, adjoining lands of Heaton, Mulkey and others, and bounded on the north by the Hawkins line.

Also, one undivided third interest in (169⅔) one hundred and sixty-nine and a half acres of land, lying two miles southeast of said Toccoa, adjoining lands of J. H. Vickery, S. W. Crawford and others.

LANDS IN HALL COUNTY.

Also, one unimproved lot in the town of Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia, subdivided by "Johnson Survey" into lots Nos. 51, 52, 65, 66, containing four acres (city acres); bounded on the north by West Broad street, on the east by Mill street, on the south by Railroad avenue street, and on the west by an unnamed street.

Also, a half interest (other half being own by Larkin Smith, Esq.,) in an unimproved lot west of the lot above described and bounded as follows: On the north by West Broad street; east by unnamed street; south by Railroad avenue and by unnamed street.

Also, the "Frost" tract, containing 625 acres, partly improved and embracing lands deeded by O'Conner and Alexander Deal to Henry Clarke Frost, bounded north by Deal and Henry Clarke; east by road running from Gainesville to Hopewell church; south by lands of Moses Simpson, Henry Clarke and Benj. Reed, and west by lands of Mrs. Webster and Mrs. L. Morrow.

Also, one hundred acres of Timber lands, bounded by the Dividing Ridge, "Stephens's" land, Head's land and by Browning's land; more particularly described in plat and grant of James M. Smith, Governor, etc., dated April 30th, 1872. The Air-Line Railway crosses the northern portion of this lot.

LANDS IN GWINNETT COUNTY.

Land lot No. 268 in the 6th district of said county, containing two hundred and nine (209) acres, besides the land occupied by the right-of-way of the A. & R. A-L. Railway, which passes through said lot, and a reservation of four (4) acres on the west side of said lot to Mrs. M. A. McKerley. This lot is unimproved timber lands.

LANDS IN FULTON COUNTY.

The undivided half interest in the parcel of land described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot of N. J. Hammond and Thomas Alexander (mentioned in inventory) on the north side of Castleberry street, running west along said street fifty feet; thence north two hundred feet, more or less, to Ford street; thence east along said street fifty feet to said Hammond and Alexander lot; thence south two hundred feet, more or less, to the beginning corner, part of land lot eighty-four in the fourteenth district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia; bought by said Hammond and Alexander at Tax Sale, on the 5th July, 1877.

Sold as the property of said deceased for distribution among his heirs. This December 6th, 1878.

B. H. BROOMHEAD, Administrator of Thos. Alexander, deceased.

000 dec7—d1aw4w sat

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY.

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—GEORGIA. Fulton county. On the first Tuesday in January next, I will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in said county, within the lawful hours of sale, lot of land containing one acre, more or less, on the northwest corner of Davis and West Foundry streets. Sold as the property of John G. Pounds, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Sold subject to widow's right of dower. Terms cash. This November 29th, 1878.

T. L. POUNDS, Administratrix.

586 nov30 d1aw4w sat

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED in the will of Joseph Winship, deceased we, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th of December next, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property in the city of Atlanta:

1st. The house and lot on the eastside of Walton street, at the corner of Harrow, Known as No. 99.

2d. A lot fronting 33 2-3 feet on the eastside of Peachtree street and extending back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, having thereon a two-and-a-half-story store-house, known as number 57, and now occupied by G. S. Pryor.

3d. A house and lot on the eastside of Collins street, at the corner of Pine, fronting 67 feet on Collins street, and extending back east 140 feet.

4th. A vacant lot on southeast corner of West Peachtree and Cox streets, fronting 75 feet on Peachtree, and extending back east 175 feet.

TERMS CASH. For further particulars see hand-bills.

ROBERT WINSHIP, GEORGE WINSHIP, Executors of Joseph Winship, deceased.

Atlanta, Ga., November 18, 1878.

nov20 d5t...nov20 27 dec4 11new ad dec18

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh, RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Rice Farmers, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, &c. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Millam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&wly

RAILROADS.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by AtlantaTime.]

Time Tables, in effect December 1st, 1878.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival p. m.	Time of Arrival a. m.	Time of Departure a. m.	Time of Departure p. m.	
		6:00.	2:40.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:56.	8:59.	5:37.	At Luis, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10.	7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37.	8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
9:59	p. m. 1:32	p. m. 1:33	10:00	At Greenville, S.C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m. 11:14.	p. m. 3:02.	p. m. 3:03.	p. m. 11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m. 1:27.	p. m. 5:26.		a. m. 5:30.	1:32. At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m. 2:40	p. m. 6:21			At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Munroe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m. 2:50	p. m. 6:30.			At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure a. m.	Time of Departure a. m.	
p. m. 12:40.	p. m. 10:30.	10:10.	12:25. Air-Line Junction.
		10:20.	12:32. night, Charlotte.
			At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta. Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Ticket for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

G. J. FORBACRE, G. M
W. J. HOUSTON, G. F. and P. A.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., November 15, 1878.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 18th inst. Trains will leave ATLANTA as follows:

9 30 a. m.—Augusta, Athens, Macon, Washington and Way Stations, Charleston, Savannah, Port Royal.

No connection for Macon, or Washington, Georgia, on Sundays. Arrive Athens 2 p. m.; Washington 4:15 p. m.; Macon 7:30 p. m.; Augusta 5:15 p. m.

5 00 p. m.—Covington Accommodation.

6 00 p. m.—Augusta and Way Stations on Main Line, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, Wilmington, Charlotte, Greenville, Richmond, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Arrive Augusta 5:25 a. m.

Arrives at Atlanta from Augusta and intermediate stations, 5:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., from Covington, 7:50 a. m.

Daily—Other Trains Daily Except Sundays. Trains run by Atlanta Time.

Superb, Improved Sleepers on Night Trains.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

R. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Application for Charter.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. To the Superior Court of said county:

THE petition of S. B. Hoyt, G. T. Dodd, C. W. Irwin, D. W. Lewis, A. F. Hurt, David Butler, W. F. Cook, J. J. Toon, A. H. Stephens, A. J. Battle, H. H. Parks, H. C. Hornady, G. M. McDowell, W. C. Goldsmith, R. C. Word, T. S. Powell, W. W. McAfee, Jno. H. Flynn, respectfully represent that they desire to become incorporated under the name of The Southern Medical College, for the purpose of teaching the science of medicine and its "collateral" branches as recognized by the regular (Alopathic) school of medicine in the city of Atlanta.

Your petitioners desire that they shall constitute the first board of Trustees of said College, and that said Trustees in their corporate character and name have perpetual succession, and when any vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining Trustees, or a quorum consisting of seven of the board, shall have power to fill the vacancy. That the Trustees, or a quorum of them, shall have the power of electing professors of the various branches to be taught in said College, and to make and enforce all laws, and regulations not repugnant to the laws and constitution of the State, and that may in their judgment be formed necessary and expedient.

That the Trustees may have power to confer all such degrees and diplomas as are usually conferred by colleges of like character upon candidates recommended by the faculty. That the Trustees may be empowered to receive all gifts, grants, legacies, privileges and immunities which may be made or bequeathed to said college, and to use a common seal under the name aforesaid, and be capable of suing and being sued, pleaded and being impleaded.

Your petitioners further represent that as yet no capital has been paid in, true the institution will be established by a joint-stock company to be organized on the granting of the charter. And they desire to do business in said city, and desire to be incorporated for the space of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

Wherefore your petitioners pray for an order granting their application, and conferring upon them and their associates and company to be organized the powers and privileges as may be consistent with the law.

D. P. & W. R. HAMMOND, Petitioners' Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes, November 20th, 1878.

WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

nov20 d21...d1aw1w

LAW CARDS.

JAMES P. SIMMONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (Formerly of Lawrenceville but now of) NORCROSS, GA.

Having accomplished the purposes for which he mainly retired from the bar, some nine years ago, has resumed the regular practice of his profession, and may again be employed by parties who desire such services. 558 November 27, 1878. d1m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building. 434 nov22 d1f

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS. 198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8 '78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

ROBERT TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. Office in the Court House. Will practice in all the Courts except Bartow County Criminal Court. Collections promptly made. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER. 170 aug10,1878 d12m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17, '78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor. 000 oct29 d1f

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country. 30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C. FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS. TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent. B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 d1f oct29

BOARDING. Pleasant Rooms and Good Table Board at FLORIDA HOUSE, 101 BROUGHTON ST., Next door to Marshall House, 429 sep20 d3m SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 362 july23 d1yr

MUSIC TEACHING.

PROF. E. H. KRUGER, TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN AND VOICE.

Director of Rossini Musical Club and Organist at the First Methodist Church and Jewish Synagogue. Lessons given at pupil's homes if desired. Address at Phillips & Crew's, or residence 67 West Harris street. 312 june11 d6m

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar, AND MANUFACTURER ON

ROOFING MATER

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100⅝; closed at 100⅝.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5¾d; in New York at 9⅛c; in Atlanta at 7½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from southwest to northwest, stationary or lower pressure.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 6, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.11	51	52	N. W.	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.17	44	68	S.	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.20	54	43	S. W.	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.21	64	83	N. E.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.09	63	89	E.	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.09	64	83	S.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.03	59	76	S.	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.16	58	76	S. E.	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.21	52	86	S.	.00	Hazy.
Montgomery	30.17	51	59	S.	.00	Fair.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 6, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu-mid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.25	44	67	S. W.	Cloudy.
11:31	30.19	53	42	S. W.	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.09	56	39	S. W.	Fair.
4:06	30.07	57	40	S. W.	Hazy.
9 p. m.	30.11	52	47	S. W.	Fair.

Mean daily bar. 30.139 — Maximum ther. 57.
Mean daily ther. 51.0 — Minimum ther. 40.
Mean daily humid. 51.0 — Total rainfall. .00.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated Chins, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
142 nov7 dlm

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Funeral notice of Miss A. P. Pharr.
Horses and mules at auction—Hall & Morris.
Commissioner's sale—N. R. Fowler.
Buggies at auction—Hall & Morris.
Administrator's sale—R. H. Broodhead.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 7, 1878.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Judge R. F. Lyon, of Macon, is in the city.

—Dr. E. A. Flewellen, of south Georgia, is visiting our city.

—Mr. Rufe Christy, of the Athens Watchman, is visiting in our city.

Mr. W. M. Oldham, of Cornwall & Bro., Louisville, Ky., is confined to his bed at the Markham.

—Hon. J. W. Cureton, of Dade county, a member of the last state senate, is visiting our city.

—General Alexander R. Lawton and lady, of Savannah, Ga., were in the city yesterday on a visit.

—Mr. James K. Hines, the able young solicitor-general of the Middle circuit, is in the city.

—Bud Kernodle has had a photograph taken of his pair of Plymouth rock fowls that carried off the prize at our fair.

—Mr. Edward C. Peters and bride, nee Miss Wimberly, have returned from their bridal tour at the north, and are guests of the Kimball.

—We learn with pleasure that Mr. George J. Howard will remain in Atlanta and again embark in business here. He went to New York yesterday on business.

—Cap Joyner will not be a candidate for re-election as chief of the fire department of Atlanta. It is rumored that Mr. Henry Haney and Mr. Andrew Boos will contest for the position of chief of our firemen.

—Colonel Wm. Nicholls, of Jacksonville, Fla., was in the city yesterday. He has leased the Grand National hotel at that place, and will have a grand opening at an early day.

—We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Taylor, the advance agent of the C. L. Graves Soldiers' Trust combination, which is shortly to appear in our city. Mr. George C. Boniface, well known in this city, has the leading character in the play.

—Mr. W. S. D. Wikle, of the Cartersville Express, is in the city. The Express is one of the best newspapees in the state, and is an admirable advertising medium. The present issue of the Express consumes eighty quires of paper. It is ably edited by Mr. F. P. Gray, one of the most brilliant writers on the state press. Mr. W. S. D. Wikle is in the city in the interest of this valuable paper, and will call upon our merchants for a share of their patronage.

Humpty Dumpty.

Genial Nick Roberts has made himself and his Humpty Dumpty an enviable fame. Last season he first appeared in Atlanta and drew fine houses. Last night his pantomime troupe filled the opera-house well. There is always plenty of fun in Humpty Dumpty, and the soberest spectator catches himself laughing almost against his will at the oddities and accidents of the clown and pantaloon. Mr. Roberts has two clowns, both good.

The scenes were quite amusing, and the actors sustained their parts in the pantomime very well. In addition to the excellent pantomime performance the programme presented a series of rare attractions, which came in nicely, and were applauded to the encore. Miss Annie Fox plensed the house in her serio-comic songs, especially in the imitation of a negro camp-meeting song. Miss Jennie Miaco is excellent in her songs and dances. The horizontal bar performances of Messrs. Ashton and Miaco are remarkable for their skill, grace and wonderful powers of endurance. They were heartily applauded. The "Siegrist children" are truly admirable in their gymnastic acts. They are little fellows, but their skill compares well with that of the best professional acrobats. The youngest boy, a mere bit of a little chap, quite "took" the audience. There are, perhaps, no young gymnasts anywhere that can cope with these. They were loudly encored and repeated their remarkable tricks very gracefully.

The trained dogs of Mr. Huffman were put through their wonderful antics by one of the Siegrist boys in fine style. They evince a degree of intelligence which few would believe possible if they did not see it displayed. Apparently, they understand all that is said to them, and obey in a manner that surprises as much as it interests the spectators. Altogether, the show is good, and deserved the fine patronage bestowed on it. Another performance will be given to-night and this afternoon. The matinee will commence at 2 o'clock. Prices for matinee will be only 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

A Severe Accident.

The little daughter of Rev. Thomas C. Boykin, residing on Windsor street, met with an accident a day or two since that will, we fear, result fatally. A ladder that was leaning up against the residence of Mr. Boykin fell down, striking the child on the head and fracturing her skull. The ladder had been used by a painter, who left it leaning against the building. The child, when picked up, was found to be insensible, and was carried into the house and a physician summoned. The wound is such that it causes great anxiety to the family and friends of the injured child. At last accounts she was in a very critical condition.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

FRIDAY, December 6, 1878.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, the president pro tem., Mr. Howell, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Hudson.

The roll was called and the journal of yesterday read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. DuBose, leave of absence was granted Mr. Cumming on account of important business.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hudson, chairman of the committee on education, made a report, which was received and read.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hodges, chairman of the joint committee of the senate and house, made a report on the equalization of the duties of the judges of the superior courts.

HOUSE BILLS

were taken up, read the first time and referred to appropriate committees.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

was received, to which he respectfully invited the consideration of the senate in executive session.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Duncan—Resolved, That the Hon. George N. Lester be invited to a seat on the floor of the senate while in the city. Adopted.

RULES SUSPENDED

and bills taken up and read the second time.

Among the bills read was the one to provide for the equal taxation of the citizens, and for other purposes.

The finance committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported adversely to the bill.

Mr. Preston moved that the senate disagree to the report of the committee.

Discussion participated in by Messrs. Preston, Candler, DuBose, Hudson, Simmons and Lumpkin.

Mr. Hodges moved that the main question be put, which was to disagree to the report of the committee. Motion prevailed, and upon counting out the vote it stood 5 yeas and 28 nays.

So the motion to disagree did not prevail and the bill was lost.

The next bill on the second reading was a bill to relieve confederate soldiers who lost a leg or arm in the late war from the special tax of the state, county and municipal corporations.

BILLS READ THIRD TIME.

To carry into effect paragraph 18, section 7, artitle 3, which relates to granting corporate powers and privileges to private companies, amendeded by the judiciary committee. Passed.

To regulate tax returns on debts for the purchase of real estate. Lost.

To provide for reaching the property of the debtor concealed from the creditor, as required by paragraph 6, section 2 of article 1 of the constitution.

For this bill the judiciary committee reported a substitute.

Mr. Holcombe moved that the substitute be read and acted on by sections.

Motion prevailed and the first section of the substitute was read.

The section was discussed by Messrs. McDaniel, Speer and Holcombe.

Mr. DuBose moved that the first section of the substitute be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the section was adopted.

The second section was then taken up and read.

Discussion by Messrs. Clarke and Bower.

ADJOURNED.

While Mr. Bower was addressing the senate on the second section of the substitute, the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, and Mr. Howell, president pro tem., announced that the se ate stood adjourned to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

House.

FRIDAY, December 6, 1878.

The house met this morning at 9:30 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Bacon in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D.D., the chaplain.

The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

The journal was read and approved.

Under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, a bill to amend the act creating the office of state geologist was taken up and read the second time.

The speaker announced the following committee on the bill for the election of a keeper of the executive archives: Russell, chairman, Barron, McDonald, McCurry and Oliver.

Mr. Kendrick moved to suspend the rules and under the suspension the bill to authorize C. H. Williams to publish the acts of the present session was read the second time.

The joint committee on the equalization of the labors of the judges of the superior courts made a report stating that they would examine into the matter fully as soon as practicable.

Mr. Miller, of Houston, moved to postpone the special order of the day until next Thursday. The special order was a bill to abolish the agricultural bureau. On the question of postponing the order there was a variety of opinions. On the motion to postpone the yeas were 69 and the nays 52. So the motion prevailed.

The appropriation bill was then declared the special order of the day.

The house went into a

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

for the further consideration of the bill. Mr. Reese, of Floyd, was called to the chair.

The committee resumed the consideration of the bill at the point where it had left off the day before.

A motion to limit the length of all speeches to ten minutes was ruled out of order.

The house resumed its session temporarily in order to receive a message from the senate, which stated, among other things, that the senate had agreed to the house resolution to take a recess on Friday, the 13th, to the first Wednesday in July.

The committee then resumed.

Mr. Hammond, of Thomas, offered an amendment to pay the stenographic reporter of the investigating committee 20 cents per hundred words, and the sergeant-at-arms of the committee $4 per day, and also to pay all the expenses incurred by the committee for stationery, etc.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, moved to amend by making the pay of door-keepers and messengers $5 per day instead of $4, as the committee had reported.

Mr. Paine, of Chatham, supported the amendment.

Mr. Hutchins, chairman of the finance committee, opposed the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. Harris was lost.

Mr. Wright, of Richmond, moved to amend by allowing the door-keepers and messengers mileage the same as members. On the amendment the yeas were 66 and the nays 68; so the amendment was lost.

Mr. Northern, of Hancock, moved to amend by striking out $4 and inserting $4.50. On this amendment the yeas were 56 and the nays 63; so the amendment was lost.

Mr. DuBose, of Hancock, moved to amend by giving the messengers 5 cents per mile for each mile traveled in coming to and going from the capital. Lost.

The paragraph was then adopted.

The paragraph fixing pay of assistant door-keepers and the gallery-keepers at $3 per diem. Mr. Tatum, of Dade, moved to make the pay $4 per day instead of $3. Lost. The paragraph was adopted. The paragraph making pay of keepers of water-closets $1.50 per day was so amended as to make their pay $1.50 per day each.

Mr. DuBose, of Hancock, offered an amendment to pay the chaplain $50 instead of $100.

Mr. Phillips, of Cobb, doubted if there was any constitutional authority for paying a chaplain.

The house discussed the propriety and justice of paying a chaplain $100 for his services.

All the proposed amendments were lost and the house passed the paragraph as reported.

Amendments to the paragraph of the report relative to the pay of judges were lost and the paragraph was adopted.

Mr. Milner, of Bartow, offered an amendment to the paragraph which appropriates $15,000 to the deaf and dumb asylum to make the appropriation $25,000, and made a strong speech in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Cook, of Pike, moved to amend by inserting $20,000 instead of $15,000.

Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe opposed the amendment, and Mr. Phillips, of Cobb, made a full and able argument against it.

Mr. Northern, of Hancock, made a strong appeal in favor of the amendment and put his points finely.

Mr. Fort, of Sumter, in a very full revision, of the question held the close attention of the house.

Mr. Cook, of Pike, favored the amendment in a few remarks, succinctly and forcibly putting the argument in favor of the increased appropriation as an acts which the state should do in the interest of humanity. The debate was one of the most interesting of the session.

Mr. Nisbet, of Bibb, opposed the amendment, and said it would do an injustice to the blind asylum, another institution which the state should maintain at its best.

The amendment offered by Mr. Miller was lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Cook was also lost. Yeas, 24; nays, 93.

The section giving an itemized account of appropriations necessary for the repairs of public buildings, etc., Mr. Miller, of the finance committee, offered a substitute making the total appropriation of $8,700 in gross and leaving its distribution to the governor.

Mr. Northern, of Hancock, offered an amendment that the total appropriation be $9,800 instead of $8,700, and argued that the increase was necessary to meet the public interests. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Miller's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wright, of Richmond, moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Agreed to.

Mr. Reese, of Floyd, chairman of the committee, reported as directed, Speaker Bacon having resumed the chair.

Mr. Harrison, of Stewart, moved that the time of the session be extended to two o'clock, in order that the house might continue its consideration of the bill.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Reese resuming the chair.

The bill was again taken up and its consideration resumed.

Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, offered an amendment to cut down the appropriation for printing from $8,000 to $7,000, with a provision that no part thereof be given to printing for the agricultural department, as it already has a printing fund of its own.

There was some discussion on the amendment, but it was agreed to by 52 yeas to 51 nays.

Mr. Miller, of Houston, gave notice that he would move, when the bill went back to the house, to adopt the amendment of the finance committee in lieu of that just adopted.

The paragraph, as amended, was put to the committee of the whole, but a quorum failed to vote.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Houston, the committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, Speaker Bacon having resumed the chair.

The house then adjourned to 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

As to Peterson Thweatt.

ATLANTA, GA., December 6, 1878.

To the General Assembly of Georgia—I hoped it would never become necessary to notice the Hon. Peterson Thweatt again, but in a speech to about forty gentlemen in the house of representatives one night last week, which speech he had published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and in hand bills, and laid on the desks of members of the legislature, he uses the following language, which calls for a reply from me, as it is well known that I am the "member of the legislature" he refers to, to-wit: "And now as to my receipts, read the following sealed certificate from the executive department, and ex-Treasurer John Jones's certificate, and I will then ask every man, woman and child if I am not right in charging any one who says that I have given receipts of payments to the state for the work that I am now claiming pay for, as an unmitigated liar." Out of his own mouth I will condemn him. In his speech and circulars, he gives this certificate from the executive department to show that he gave no receipt for his salary as comptroller-general for 1861-2-3-4 and 5. Read this:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1877.

I hereby certify that the following, as appeared from the receipt books in the executive office, is the printed form of receipts given by the civil officers of the government for their salaries during the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and that Peterson Thweatt, comptroller-general, signed similar receipts for his salary, during said years, to wit:

"Received, ——, 18— — his excellency's the GOVERNOR'S DRAFT ON THE TREASURY, dated ——, chargeable to account of ——.

"Signed, ——."

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year above written.

J. W. WARREN,
Secretary Executive Department.

Here it will be seen that I only gave the governor a receipt for his "drafts on the treasury," and for nothing else!

Now, this is the only way any one obtains money from the treasury, according to my understanding. He gives the governor a receipt for his warrant, and after being approved by the comptroller-general and recorded in said office and the treasurer credited in the comptroller's books, the party presents the warrant to the treasurer and he pays it and holds the warrant as his voucher. The treasurer never takes a receipt for money, when a warrant is presented. Mr. Thweatt dodges the question by saying he gave no receipt for money but admits he gave a receipt for executive warrant for his salary for all of said time just like all other officers or persons who draw money from the treasury. I call on members of the legislature to examine for themselves and see if I am not right. If Mr. Thweatt did not get his pay as comptroller-general for 1861-2-3-4 and 5, then he, as comptroller-general, falsely gave the then treasurer credit for $10,-924.38. If Mr. Thweatt is entitled to this large sum of money, then steps should be taken to recover it from the then treasurer and his securities—for the treasurer got credit for that amount in his settlement with the state. The then treasurer is given credit for the following amount of money and at the time specified by Mr. Thweatt, in his own handwriting, and on his own books, as comptroller-general for 1861-2-3-4 and 5, and he so officially reported it to the governor and legislature, to-wit:

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, 1861-2-3-4-5 AND 6:

1861, Feb. 1 No. 327, P. Thweatt's first quarter salary as comp-gen	$400 00
May 1, No. 562, P. Thweatt's second quarter salary as comp-gen	400 00
Aug. 1, No. 759, P. Thweatt's third quarter salary as comp-gen	400 00
Nov. 1, No. 949, P. Thweatt's fourth quarter salary as comp-gen	400 00
1862, Feb. 1, No. 326, P. Thweatt's first quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
May 1, No. 521, P. Thweatt's second quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
Aug. 1, No. 653, P. Thweatt's third quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
Nov. 1, No. 761, P. Thweatt's fourth quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
1863, Feb. 2, No. 314, P. Thweatt's first quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
May 1, No. 769, P. Thweatt's second quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
Aug. 1, No. 837, P. Thweatt's third quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
Nov. 2, No. 1, P. Thweatt's fourth quarter salary as comp-gen	500 00
1864, Feb. 1, No. 451, P. Thweatt's first quarter salary as comp-gen	657 58
May 1, No. 769, P. Thweatt's second quarter salary as comp-gen	650 00
Aug. 1, No. 1092, P. Thweatt's third quarter salary as comp-gen	650 00
Nov. 1, No. 1, P. Thweatt's fourth quarter salary as comp-gen	750 00
1865, Feb. 1, No. 198, P. Thweatt's first quarter salary as comp-gen	750 00
May 1, No. 780, P. Thweatt's second quarter salary as comp-gen	750 00
March 17, No. 121, P. Thweatt's third quarter salary as comp-gen	750 00
1866, April 2, No. 150, P. Thweatt's warrant from November 1, 1865, to December 15, 1865	366 85
Total	$10,924 38

If this was not drawing his salary and with great regularity, then I am at a loss to understand figures.

And if the then treasurer did not get credit for the above sums of money, by Mr. Thweatte's own entries in a book kept by himself at the times mentioned, then the records made and kept by him are false, and the then treasurer still owes the state said amount of money.

I repeat what I have said on a former occasion: "And he has harangued the legislatures with his bills and resolutions, and battle-whanged the finance and judicial committees, and bored his friends, and abused his enemies, until the hindrance thus brought about to useful and necessary legislation has cost the state thousands of dollars. Had it been known ten years ago that he would have so imposed upon the state, hindered the public servants from their business, so worried all the state officials in the discharge of their duties, and so robbed the tax-payers by this hindrance, I say, had it been known ten years ago, it would have been economy to put Peterson Thweatt upon the pension rolls and fed him at the public trough. And perhaps it would be better to place him on that list now, for he says he intends to urge his claims as long as he lives, or until he gets an office."

Respectfully submitted.

L. J. ALLREAD.

Bishop Wilmer's Remains.

Thursday morning last at an early hour a telegram was received by the rector of St. Philip's, from the Rev. W. P. Holcombe, of Christ church, New Orleans, saying that the body of the Right Reverend J. P. B. Wilmer, late bishop of Louisiana, would pass through Atlanta at 2 p. m., of that day, under the care of a committee of clergymen who had been appointed to accompany the remains to Rapidan, Va. The committee of escort consisted of Rev. J. F. Girault, Rev. John Perceval, D.D., Rev. W. P. Kramer, and Rev. Henry H. Waters, all of New Orleans. The remains were received on their arrival here by the bishop of Georgia, the Rev. R. C. Foute, Rev. G. W. Conley, and the vestry of St. Philip's church, who acted as pall-bearers in transferring the casket to the outgoing train.

"Good Wine Needs no Bush."

Neither does Dooley's Baking Powder, matching one for all kinds of bread and pastry. The purest cream tartar made from grape juice is used in its composition. And each can is exactly full weight. It's not merely a question of economy in purse, however. The products in which it is used are most healthy and delicious.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Hotels are still crowded.

—The live stock trade is very brisk.

—Christmas trees will soon be in demand.

—Yes; we should have a fire alarm telegraph by all means.

—Eggs are going up in price as Christmas approaches.

—The fair of the Benevolent home will be a delightful affair.

—Our retail dry goods stores are selling large quantities of goods.

—The tobacco trade of Atlanta is a leading feature of our business.

—Humpty Dumpty in new scenes to-night.

—Plenty of wind and dust yesterday for every one.

—Are we to have some racing at Oglethorpe park on Christmas day?

—The hop at the Kimball Thursday night was a most brilliant event.

—The Humpty Dumpty matinee this afternoon will bring out all the children.

—The season to make presents of toys and baby dolls is fast approaching.

—A big candy pulling takes place in snake nation to-night.

—There is some talk of organizing another colored military company in our city.

—A baby show on Christmas day is being freely talked of.

—Musical concerts are all the go in Atlanta at present.

—A good many fast horses are being driven through our city every day.

—Our livery stables keep the finest turnouts in the state.

—Several pork-packing houses are in operation in our city.

—Four entertainments took place Thurs day night last in our city.

—Telephones are quite common in Atlanta at present.

—There are a score of cotton warehouses in Atlanta.

—Plenty of fine beef is seen hanging out in front of the butcher shops of our city.

—The Georgia railroads are doing a fine passenger business.

—Several new locomotives are running on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

—Local politics in Atlanta are always equal to the demand.

—A number of visitors came down from Marietta Thursday last to attend the ball at the Kimball that night.

—A large party of excursionists will reach this city Christmas week from Athens, Ga. They will come by a special train.

—The fine residence of Mr. Charles Beermann, on Whitehall street, is rapidly approaching completion.

—The streets in front of the various warehouses of our city are filled with cotton to be shipped.

—The directors of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association are making extensive preparations for their second fair.

—The Presbyterian church on Marietta street is going up rapidly. Its completion is looked for at an early day.

—It is about time that all of the Rex flags were taken in and laid away for the coming celebration of next year.

—Tramps are so plentiful in our city, at present, that residents won't open their doors at night unless they are armed with a double-barreled shot gun.

—The United States building now in process of construction near the capitol will be, when completed, one of the handsomest in the south.

—A novelty in gentlemen's ulsters are made reversible; one side to be worn to business, the other side when calling or at the opera.

—Barber shops can now keep open on Sunday, and the average barber can sit inside on Sunday and place a finger to his nose whenever an officer of the law passes the door.

—The centre of attraction at present seems to be at Miller's beautiful silverware and jewelry establishment, 39 Whitehall street. Crowds of ladies and gentlemen are there every day selecting articles to present to their friends for Christmas gifts.

We return thanks to Colonel A. J. Hansell, of Roswell, for some of the finest apples in the state. They are from the nursery of Mr. J. R. Mill, of Bald creek, Yancey county, N. C. For size and flavor they cannot be excelled. Those who desire to get good trees of this variety will do well to communicate with Colonel Hansell or Mr. Mill.

POLICE POINTS.

—Colonel L. P. Thomas is the only mounted member of the police force.

—A few intoxicated persons were on the streets last night and one or two arrests were made up to midnight.

—General Tige Anderson can put a pair of nippers on a person in a half-dozen different ways.

—Four of the members of the police force are thinking of forming a quartette and serenading the commissioners of the police department.

—Cora Rogers was taken in by the police yesterday upon a charge of larceny. It is claimed that she stole a quantity of clothes from a lady for whom she had been working.

—About seventy dollars in fines were imposed by the recorder yesterday and less than five dollars was collected. The defendants in each case will consequently star in the chain gain upon our streets.

David H. Dougherty

Opened on the 5th instant a handsome line of Children's and Misses' Cloaks—from five to sixteen years of age. They are not only handsome but cheap. Call and see them, you little ladies. 89 dec6 d3t

Christmas Goods!

At McBride's Kaga, Kioto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 d1y 1o'l

David H. Dougherty

Opened on the 4th instant, a large line of Ladies' Cloaks. They are very handsome and twenty-five per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

65 dec5 d4t thur fri sat sun

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

67 pov3 d&w8w sll julp3

THE GAZETTE of this evening will contain an unusually fine batch of stories, sketches, gossip, sensations, etc. The leading attraction for the current number is a story by Miss Estelle Leyden, entitled "The Waking of the Lions." Out at five o'clock.

David H. Dougherty

Is selling a handsome Three-button Kid Glove—in black and colors—at 40 cents per pair. They can't be equaled in the land.

65 dec5 d4t thur fri sat sun

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 637 dec1-d6m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

299 nov17 dtf

Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks.

Just received the fifth large lot of Ladies, Black Beaver and Madlasee Cloaks, also for children from 4 to 16 years of age, which we will offer at exceedingly low prices.

Respectfully,
PURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.
dec1 dtf

Safes of the Paris Exhibition.

The Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Combination Locks in the United States division of the late Paris Exposition, showed, conclusively, that American manufacturers are far in advance of all others in this important branch of industry, and HERRING & Co., the well-known New York house, received the highest award—a Gold Medal. This firm won the award of 30,000 francs at the International Safe Contest or trial at Paris during the Exposition of 1867, and also received the Premium Medal.

Biggest Thing Out.

Half car-load Apples to be sold at Hall & Morris's at ten this morning. 102 dec7 1t

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
JEWELERS,
Are offering now the largest stock of Watches, Precious Stones, fine Jewelry, Plated and Solid Silver Ware, Bridal Presents, etc., that has ever been exhibited in this city. Call & inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

55 dec6 d4w

Notice.

The pools will be settled at the National Hotel to-night at 7 o'clock.

101 dec7 1t W. H. WHITE.

Boots and Shoes.

Gents' hand-made and machine-sewed Boots, Button and Buckle Shoes; Garters, box and plain toe; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, front and side, Lace Shoes for dress, walking and school wear; Boys' Youths' Boots, Gaiters, Buckle and Button Shoes for dress and every day wear. Will not be undersold for quality of goods.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
100 dec7 1t 33 Whitehall street.

THE GAZETTE of this evening will contain an unusually fine batch of stories, sketches, gossip, sensations, etc. The leading attraction for the current number is a story by Miss Estelle Leyden, entitled "The Waking of the Lions." Out at five o'clock.

To the Public.

On the morning of the 3d instant I was informed by Captain J. A. Richardson that Dr. J. S. Holliday had made statements injurious to my character in such terms and spirit as no honorable man can or would submit to in silence. I at once addressed a note in respectful words to Dr. Holliday, asking for retraction.

In order to insure the certain delivery of this note, I intrusted it to a gentleman who says he handed it in person to Dr. Holliday, who read it in his presence, and said: "I will reply to this note in the morning."

I have waited until this day without receiving a reply. I am credibly informed that Dr. Holliday and his son, or sons, and others whose names it is not necessary to mention, have said there would be no reply, but that they would wait for me to resort to an unlawful mode of redress by attacking him at his place of business, for which emergency they were fully prepared.

I cannot, as a law-abiding citizen, resort to this mode of redress.

I feel that I have no other recourse but to publicly denounce Dr. Holliday as a slanderer too mean to repair a wanton injury, and too cowardly to meet a gentleman on fair and equal terms who asks for justice at his hands. ALEX. M. WALLACE.

Atlanta, December 6, 1878. dec7 1t

Great Reduction in Reduced Rates to New York.

On December first I will commence selling tickets to New York and all eastern points at greatly reduced rates.

R. D. MANN, General Agent,
644 dec1-eod1w. No. 4 Kimball House.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault, and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will show you that Green's August Flower will cure your Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, etc. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Half car Apples at auction. Hall & Morris, corner Broad and Marietta. Ten o'clock this morning. 102 dec7 1t

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 496 feb26 d&wly

The National Leased by Colonel Nicholls.

Colonel W. M. Nicholls, the well-known hotel man, has leased from Mr. George Huling the Grand National hotel for a term of four years from the 10th of next month, and will at once begin making arrangements for opening the house for the present season. He expects to have it in running order in less than a month. The hotel will be kept both on the American and European plans, a first-class restaurant to be connected with it for those who prefer to obtain their meals in that way.

The popularity of Colonel Nicholls will insure to the National a liberal patronage while under his management, and his numerous friends in Jacksonville, and among those who annually visit our city, will be glad to learn that he has once more located here—permanently it is to be hoped.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Press.

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Every one knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

THE GAZETTE of this evening will contain an unusually fine batch of stories, sketches, gossip, sensations, etc. The leading attraction for the current number is a story by Miss Estelle Leyden, entitled "The Waking of the Lions." Out at five o'clock.

A Card.

I shall be absent from the city for six weeks by request of a number of citizens of Augusta and Savannah—leaving about the 15th of this month. Any ladies or gentlemen desiring to supply themselves with my Glasses will do well to call before I leave, as no one can fill my place while I am absent.

Gentlemen of the Legislature are particularly requested to take notice of this card, and call at my office No. 39 Whitehall street in G. H. Miller's Silverware Establishment.

Respectfully,
ALEXANDER FOX,
Optician.
000 dec7 dtf 4th pg

Why Hesitate?

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularity is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

Terrible Catastrophe.

Half of a car-load choice Eastern Apples at auction, Hall & Morris's, corner Broad and Marietta streets, at 10 o'clock this morning. Everybody go and get a barrel to eat on Sunday. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Come early.

102 dec7 1t D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Sets of Teeth $5.00 to $10.00. Fillings made at 50 cents each, at Dr. W. G. Browne's Dental Rooms, 33 1-2 Whitehall street.

601 dec1 d1m

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Barnham House.

W J Scott, Macon, Ga; D F C Timmons, Monroe, Ga. J R Christian, Sparta, Ga; O Cagle, Jr, Monticello, Ala; W H Thomas, Jackson county Ga; Geo C Davis, Philadelphia; J S Biggs and wife, Cincinnati; B F Moore, Jr, Miss; R R Harris, Cartersville; J P Brown, Philadelphia; Henry Hess, Philadelphia; E T Best and wife, Macon, Ga; Mrs H M Nooper and family, Ga; Mrs N C Riggs, Ga; Miss Sue H Bailey, Richmond; Miss M C Klotz, Augusta; Miss Schaumon, Chicago; Miss F Reese, Chicago; Mrs Carl Epping and family, Pensacola; J F Conrad and child, Memphis; J H Shuty, Columbus; F E Jones, Griffin; E W Rembert, Murray, Ga; Jas R Johnson, Augusta; A G Daniel, Richmond, Va; Thos Taylor, N Y; Wm Kinkaid, Cincinnati; D B Freeman, Calhoun, Ga; Miss M J Dunbar, S C; S A Dechernal, Richmond, Ky; J T Steel, Jonesboro; T O Hans, Jonesboro; C F Vaughn, Jonesboro; G H Smith, Ga; E C Atkins, Baltimore; H H Marmaduke, St Louis; Miss Mattie Reynolds, Covington, Ga; H E W Palmer, Waynesboro; John T Hall, Griffin; Wm Greene, Greensboro; W G Carnes, M L Watterson, Jonesboro; Dr R W Westmoreland, Washington, Arkansas; Geo M Anderson, Ga; N D Roberts, Grimaldi No 1, Grimaldi No 2; Miss Ida Maussey, Miss Anna Fox, C W Ravel, Tom Miaco, Miss Jennie Miaco, 3 seig